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FIRST EDITION.

THE BROOKLYN SCANDAL.

The Interest in the Great Scandal Case Unabated.

The Defendant Still Being Cross-Examined.

How He Came to Pay Bessie Turner's Schooling Bills.

Helping Tilton Out of His Financial Difficulties.

A Suspicious Thought Flits Through Beecher's Mind.

An Impression that Blackmail was Being Levied.

NEW YORK, April 20, 1875.

At a quarter before eleven Judge Neilson entered the Brooklyn City Court room this morning, escorting Hon. Cyrus W. Field to a seat on the bench. The attendance was as large as yesterday, and included many ladies. The plaintiff and defendant were early in their places, but the late arrival of some of the counsel delayed the proceedings.

Mr. Beecher then took his place on the witness stand and continued his cross-examination. He testified: After a night's reflection I do not regard Mr. Tilton as making the charges of improper proposals against me except in a general way; he repeated these charges to me as made by his wife; he did not charge me with the offence before he stated that his wife charged me.

Mr. Fullerton read from the direct testimony of the witness, stating that Tilton charged him with having made improper proposals to his wife.

A Distinction Without a Difference.

Specifically, said the witness, this is not true. I regarded the word "charge" as synonymous to the term declare, and it was in this sense I used it in writing to my nephew, when I said the charges were withdrawn; I referred to the charges Tilton had told against me, those of Bowen's which he had repeated. "Nor did I intend to go into the other;" while Tilton narrated the matter to me he charged only in the manner in which the charges had been told by his wife; prior to meeting Tilton in the cars, and writing of the "ragged edge" letter, there occurred a letter of Mrs. Tilton's before she left for the West, speaking of Tilton's harshness; Tilton was dissatisfied, and the difficulties he had got himself into by the Woodhull publication, and his connection with the Steinway Hall meeting, and he attributed his changed fortunes to me and my influence. He thought I was

Trying to Crush Him.

I did not make the charges against me known then, because Moulton did not wish them to be made public; I do not know if Moulton then knew that the charges against me were other than those of improper proposals; he never mentioned it to me if he did; Moulton's whole conduct was that of a man who believed in my innocence of the charges of improper proposals; we never had words together on the subject, nor did I ask him for his opinion about them.

Mr. Fullerton read from a letter written by witness on February 5, 1872, in which the writer spoke of the "keen suspicion running through his life."

The witness said this suspicion referred to the manner in which men would regard his moral conduct and character; I expected to clear myself by silence, and thought my life ought to clear me. I thought I would have to meet a divided church, and that there was no better method of investigating the matter than the Congregational Church, and that there would be strong feeling against the Church; the point of sacrifice was that I was using this Church to save myself. I meant by

"Stepping Down and Out"

to resign my pastorate. I thought my crime then was in winning this woman's affections, and destroying the household and the man that was at the head of it; I could have gone to no other persons with the matter, for it would become public; there was not one in my congregation that I could trust in this condition of things; it was either in November or December, '72, that I was called to hear the "True Story," read, after the Woodhull publication; it was stated before it was read to me that if I could stand one sentence of it I could stand the whole of it. After Tilton read the passage I thought if I can stand the whole of it I can stand that; the reason I did not deny it when this charge was read to me was because that was not my way of dealing in matters of such kind; I had a conversation with Moulton when the letter of apology was threatened to be published, that if that card appeared in the Brooklyn *Eagle* there would be an end of all the temporizing in the matter, and that the explanation would follow; my resignation letter had passed out of my hands then; I do not remember seeing it after I read it to Mr. Moulton.

The Interview With Mrs. Moulton.

I saw Mrs. Moulton at her own house about that time, and was in a great state of indecision of mind; I said to her that Tilton wanted to be a hero before the public; I did not lie down on the sofa; it was not an uncommon thing for me to lie down on the sofa while waiting for Moulton, and we would cover my feet with a newspaper or something else, to prevent them becoming cold; Mrs. Moulton said this, and then her custom was to cover me with a shawl or some covering. I heard but part of Mrs. Moulton's testimony; do not recollect hearing her say that she kissed me on one occasion; it may have been that I suggested to my counsel the asking of this; and my impression is that I did suggest it. I never said to her that she seemed to me like

A Section of the Day of Judgment.

I will swear I used no expression that would or could be construed in that way; I will say that I never used that expression; on my part there was nothing passed between her and me about a confession to the church nor the statement to be laid before it; neither was it the subject of conversation between us; I remember when I was testifying about the statement of Mrs. Moulton's I used the words "not of her own accord;" perhaps I should not have said this, but what I meant was she was influenced by her husband; I cannot answer upon my present recollection if I was prepared to resign when the West charges were proposed to be pushed against me; the West charges brought the whole church into a state of excitement; they were moved first in the winter of 1871, but were made in the winter of 1872; the consequences of them, however, ran on into the spring of 1873; the resignation referred to in my statement was prepared in May, 1873, the one I proposed using if the West charges were pushed; I do not remember writing it, but remember saying that I would resign; [shown letter] I recognize the hand writing of this letter; this is the letter to Moulton, saying I saw Bell in reference to the Deacons' meeting; I was

Afraid of the Women Talking,

but did not know that Mrs. Bradshaw was to be a witness before the church; I never became acquainted with the third specification of the West charges, and never knew anything about it; that was after the addition, and after its framing I never saw or heard of it; it made no effect or impression; I said that the charge that Theodore Tilton would make against me, of criminal intimacy with his wife, would have no effect on me.

On the 24 of June Kinsella came to my house in consequence of an arrangement with Moulton, made the previous evening; Kinsella came about nine, and stayed an hour; we talked about Tilton and his affairs, and a card was prepared, which was published that afternoon; I then went to the *Christian Union* office, in 27 Park Place, in New York; I went from there to the depot in time for the 6 o'clock train for Peekskill; I left Brooklyn at half past ten and reached the office at 11. I am positive and will swear I was not at Moulton's house on the 2d of June, 1873. I do not remember on that day seeing a lady when I came out of Mrs. Moulton's house, nor was I there on that day.

The Church Investigating Committee

was called in June, 1874. I had a talk with Mr. Cleveland about it on the 26th of that month. I suggested the names of the committee at the first interview we had about their appointment, and I think Cleveland suggested them at the second interview. I did not approve of Moulton's plan in regard to doing away with the effect of the Bacon letter, but I was done with it, that I had come to the end, and I had rejected the plan. I do not think I said to any person I had lost confidence in Moulton's generalship because he had not found some method of getting out of the Bacon letter difficulty. I never had that idea in my mind or entertained that opinion. I did not in August, 1874, entertain the idea. I had lost confidence in Moulton for not getting rid of the effect of the Bacon letter. Moulton did not propose any satisfactory counter-operations when the Bacon letter was published. It was in June, 1864, I first heard of

General Butler Coming into the Case.

I heard it from H. A. Bowen, who called at my house, and said he had an interview with General Butler, in which he said that I was in a bad fix, but I was too good a man to go in that way; that he thought he could pull me out, no matter what the facts might be; that he would be in town in a few days, when I might call upon him and see him. I did not say to Bowen that Butler would be a Moses, who should lead me through the wilderness, or that he was a great man. I did not send any person to Bowen to consult General Butler, but some person went. It was the result of a consultation, and I approved of it. The person who went there communicated the result of his interview with me. It was Gen. Tracey who went. I never communicated with General Butler on the matter. In a conversation with Bowen I do not think I told him of General Tracy being employed as my counsel. Tracy was then more of a friend than counsel, strictly speaking, and he advised me. I never remember seeing Butler at Tracy's house, nor do I ever remember telling Tracy of my difficulties when Butler was in the same house.

Walks With Mrs. Tilton.

The first walk I had with Mrs. Tilton was in the summer of 1871, when I met her in the street accidentally. On another occasion I met her in Montague street, and walked with her to her house. I think it was in the afternoon. I do not know how many blocks I walked with her. I left her at the door. I talked with her, but not about the scandal, nor did I ask her if the charge of winning her affections was true. I took it for granted it was, and yet I walked with her through the public streets. I remember going with her in a carriage to Greenwood to bury little Paul, but was never at a picture gallery with her, nor ever visited Sarony with her.

The Court here took a recess. On the bench beside Mr. Field were Lord William M. Shay of Scotland, and Captain Frederick Ward, A. D. C. to the Governor General of Canada.

After the recess the proceedings did not begin until twenty minutes after two. The cross-examination of Mr. Beecher was continued.

Q. Mr. Beecher, did you walk with Mrs. Tilton in the city of New York in the autumn of 1871 at any time? A. Not that I recollect, sir.

Q. Were you in a house of refreshment or oyster saloon with her in the year 1871 or 1872? A. Not that I recollect.

Q. Do you think it could have taken place and you not recollect it? A. I don't think it could.

Q. Well, are you in a condition to swear positively that it did not take place? A. According to the best of my recollection no such a thing ever took place.

Q. That's as far as you go? A. As far as I go.

Did Not Admonish Mrs. Tilton.

Q. In these walks with Mrs. Tilton, of which you have spoken, or in these conversations with Mrs. Tilton, of which you have spoken, did you admonish her against permitting her affections to be enlisted to any further extent than they had already been enlisted? A. I did not, sir.

Q. Was there anything upon that subject said? A. Not a word.

Q. And you at the same time, as I understand you, was laboring under the strong conviction that she had given her affections to you? A. I was, sir,

Q. Well, were you not in fear that they would be still to a greater extent enlisted in you than they had been? A. No, sir, not to a greater extent.

Q. You thought that no difficulty would result from this communication with her? A. I thought that some good might.

Q. Although you didn't warn her against going any further in that direction? A. Not by warning her, but by bringing to bear upon her mind several influences that would set her above it.

Bessie Turner.

Q. I understand you to say that you didn't learn of Bessie Turner's absence until the letter of Mrs. Morse was received by you in January, 1871? A. I believe I stated that that is my recollection.

Q. Was you not made acquainted with the fact that she had been sent away?. A. No, sir, I was not.

Q. Until you received that letter of Mrs. Morse's, did you suppose that she was still in Mrs. Tilton's family? A. I do not suppose I thought anything about it. I had no reason to suppose but that she was.

Q. Had you been informed by her or by any other person that she knew of this charge which had been preferred against you? A. I was not.

Q. Had you no intimation from any quarter that she had? A. Not a shadow.

Paying Bessie's School Bills.

Q. When did you first pay out any money in reference to Bessie Turner? A. I have it on my memorandum June 23.

Q. And what amount did you advance at that time? A. I could not say.

Q. How did you make the advance? A. Through Moulton.

Q. Do you keep a check book? A. I do keep a check book.

Q. Did you make any entries in the margin? A. I do now, but I do not know whether I did as early as that.

Q. Have you examined to see how you made up the first payment? A. I did. That is, one way. I examined, or rather requested a member of my family to examine. Q. Did not you find a stub indicating the amount and giving the date when given? A. I doubt it. At any rate I cannot state to a certainty on that. I requested him to give me all the return checks running back the past year.

Q. I am now speaking of the check book? A. As to that, I have not examined it at all. I requested my eldest son to make an examination, who usually has charge of my financial matters.

Q. Have not you seen the check? A. No, sir.

Q. Have not you seen a statement of the amount and object of the check? A. I don't know as I recollect.

One of the Checks.

Q. Is this one of the checks you gave to Moulton? A. Yes, sir.

Q. What occurred previous to giving that check which resulted in you giving it. A. He said to me, in substance, that the term bills of Bessie Turner, who was in the West, were due, and it would be embarrassing to Tilton to have to meet them in the present state of affairs, that he had expended himself a great deal of money and he thought it would be a very kind thing if I would pay it. I told him I would do it with great pleasure. That was the substance of the representation.

Q. Well, did you ask him at that time why he was educating Bessie Turner? A. I did not, sir.

Q. Did it occur to you to ask anything about the matter? A. No, sir; that is not my habit.

Q. Had anything taken place between you and Moulton prior to the date on the subject of advancing money. A. I only recollect one thing, and that was prior to that. He had spoken about

A Mortgage on Tilton's House.

and said that he thought it ought to be raised; that Tilton would be willing to settle the house then upon his wife. I told him whenever anything of that kind was undertaken by friends of Tilton I wanted to be counted in. I wanted to do my share.

Q. Is that all that occurred between you and Moulton prior to the subject of this check in 1871? A. All that I recollect.

Q. You were very willing to give that check? A. Very willing, and another like it.

Q. No; that was made at the time? A. Not the slightest. It was done as kindly and with such gentlemanliness as I ever knew.

Q. There was no suggestion that there was any duty resting upon you? A. None at all.

Q. You did it freely? A. I did it freely as an office of kindness. That was the ground upon which he put it.

Q. And that was the ground upon which you did it? A. That was the ground.

Not Blackmail.

Q. Well, you didn't regard that as blackmail then? A. Oh, I didn't.

Q. He told you distinctly what it was for, I understand you? A. I knew what it was for. We did not go into any considerable conversation about it. It did not take three minutes.

Q. And had there been no suggestion on your part of a general nature that you were to contribute to the wants or interests of Tilton? A. I think not, except in regard to the first, that is the mortgage on his house. There may have been, but I don't recollect anything.

Q. Didn't you suggest to him generally that if Tilton wanted assistance you were willing to render it? A. I did at some part of the interviews.

Q. Don't you think you did that pretty early in the history of the difficulty? A. That I cannot say, sir.

Q. What is your best judgment of the subject? What do you think? A. I have a general recollection only of these two cases.

Q. But, again, I ask you whether or not you did not at, an early day in this difficulty, suggest to Moulton that you would assist, if assistance was required? A. I don't think I did, except in the instance I have mentioned in regard to the mortgage on the house and before the giving of the check in June, 1871.

Q. Don't you think you made some general suggestion about assistance? A. I don't remember that I did. It would be quite possible that I did.

The Second Call for Money.

Q. Well, when were you called upon the second time? A. The second check I find mentioned November 10th, 1871.

Q. See if this is the check that you refer to? (Check shown.) A. I presume it is. It is my signature, it is Moulton's handwriting, and it is dated November 10, 1871.

Q. Between the giving of the first check in June and the giving of the check in November, was there anything said by Moulton to you with reference to the fact of the condition of Tilton? A. I was gone away from town most of the time between, but I don't recollect that there was anything said in the period of time that intervened.

Q. Was nothing said in the interview upon the subject of the condition? A. Not that I know of, sir.

Q. What was said before you advanced that money? A. Nothing, except he merely said he had got another time bill and would like me to give him some pecuniary—

Q. And you gave him a check? A. I presume so, sir.

Q. And the circumstances attending the giving of this second check, did you consult the same as a reference to the first? A. I presume they were, sir. Sometimes he asked me by note, sometimes personally, and I can't identify the one from the other.

Q. Have you the note wrote to you? A. I think there is one in evidence.

One of Moulton's Notes.

Q. (Showing paper.) Is that one of the notes written to you in regard to that subject? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Did you understand at the time what this money was intended for? A. Yes, sir. I supposed it was to be for the education of Bessie Turner.

Q. Subsequent to the giving of the check of November 10, 1871, and up to the time of writing this letter of October 21, 1872, had anything passed between you and Moulton on the subject of advances to Tilton? A. I presume there had. I can't locate. I gave him money in currency at different times.

Q. Under what circumstances did you give him money in currency? A. Well, under the same circumstances, substantially, that the time had come around for another bill.

The Largest Amount Given.

Q. What was the largest amount you gave him in currency? A. I don't remember, sir. I could not recall.

Q. I think you mentioned the sum of five hundred dollars you gave him at one time? A. Well, I suspect I did not mention a positive sum, but my impression was it was about that.

Q. Was there any bill of Bessie Turner or for Bessie Turner's schooling which amounted to that sum? A. Sometimes it ran over. Two were included in one, or something to that effect.

Q. Do you recollect of any instance in which her schooling, whether for one or more terms, when they amounted to five hundred dollars? A. No, sir. I never made any inquiry as to that. I never saw the term bills, or anything of the kind. I paid to Moulton what sum he wanted.

Q. Well, in all the instances before the money was raised upon the mortgage, did Moulton state to you that the sums he wanted were for Bessie Turner's schooling? A. I don't say that he did, sir. I should not be willing to say that he did.

Q. Well, do you remember of his stating any other object for which money was wanted? A. No, sir.

Q. Can't recall any instance of anything of the kind? A. No, sir.

No Intimidation Used.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, in all these instances prior to the giving of the mortgage, was there anything said to you by Moulton, either by way of intimidation or by way of enforcing what he termed to be your duty in giving this money? A. Not a word.

Q. Was it entirely voluntarily on your part? A. Entirely upon his suggestion. Anything of this kind, of course, was suggested to me in the most delicate manner, and I always responded to it promptly, feeling that I was co-operating with him.

Q. You know how much in the aggregate you gave to Moulton for Bessie Turner's schooling? A. No, sir, I do not.

Q. Did you keep an account of it? A. None whatever. I never kept an account in my life.

That Mortgage.

Q. Well, now with regard to this mortgage, when was that subject first broached to you? A. It never was directly broached to me. I had returned in the spring from a Western tour. I told Moulton I had had a fortunate tour, and made twelve thousand dollars. That gave rise to some conversation about how fortunate I was. How easy I was as compared with the condition of Tilton.

Q. Did you suggest to Moulton at that time that you were willing to contribute? A. No, sir.

Q. Nothing of the kind? A. No, sir, the twelve thousand dollars had gone, I guess, before that time.

Q. Was there not any suggestion that you should contribute? A. No, sir.

Q. Well, how was the subject of the mortgage brought up? A. It never was brought up until I had accomplished it.

Q. I am speaking about the mortgage on Tilton's house? A. Oh, I see, pardon. I thought you referred to the mortgage on my house.

Q. When was that brought up? A. In the early part of 1871.

Q. How early? A. Not later than the middle of January.

Q. And who suggested it? A. He did. I had known it at a previous date, and had vehemently urged Tilton, while he was in prosperity, to take up that mortgage. I gave him

Fatherly Advice

about matters. I supposed it had been taken up.

Q. You did not suppose it from what Moulton said to you? A. No.

Q. In what terms did Moulton make known to you that a mortgage was existing there? A. In a general conversation as to the condition of Tilton and his family, and how they could be best helped. That is the general way in which it came in. He suggested that there was a mortgage on his property, that it ought to be lifted, and he ought to make it over to Elizabeth and the children. I understood simply that it was an act of kindness that Tilton's friends ought to meet it. There was not the slightest pressure upon me.

Q. After he had mentioned this mortgage to you, and suggested that if it were taken up, he would convey the property unencumbered to Mrs. Tilton? A. He did not say that—he said that he could persuade Tilton to do it.

Q. What did you reply? A. That I would be willing to stand in my place and do my part.

Q. That suggestion proceeded from you? A. Of co-operation.

Q. Yes? A. Oh! yes, sir. I was very prompt in that.

No Intimation from Moulton.

Q. Was there any intimation of any kind or character from Moulton before you made this offer that you ought to do it? A. Not the slightest.

Q. Was there anything that could be considered an intimation that it would be pleasant if you would do so? A. He said it would be the right thing if Tilton's friends would do it.

Q. He did not suggest as to who Tilton's friends were, who should do it? A. No, sir.

Q. Well, did Moulton ever call upon you and insist upon taking up this mortgage? A. He never did.

Q. Did you recur to the subject afterwards? A. I think once he mentioned it again.

Q. I think you stated in your direct examination that "he never, as I recall, mentioned it to me again, but I did to him once or twice, but I can't tell at how long a space after?" A. My impression is that I should prefer the "once."

Q. You asked him if anything had been done—if anything was going to be done with regard to that mortgage? A. Well, I can not state distinctly about that. I remember distinctly the motive which actuated me in mentioning it, and I brought it to his memory that I railroad

Ready to Fulfill My Share in Any Movement.

Q. You brought the subject up? A. Yes, sir, I did.

Q. Fearing that he might have forgotten it, or was too delicate to speak it? A. Yes, sir.

Mr. Beecher continued to testify that the money on Tilton's house was paid over May 1st, 1873. He had several conversations with Moulton in respect to the affairs of the *Golden Age* and Tilton. Mr. Tilton thought that the paper was

Indispensable to Tilton's Salvation,

as he must have some work to do. There was considerable talk among Tilton's friends about putting the paper on a prosperous footing. Moulton introduced the matter, and drew out a letter from his pocket and read extracts from it, which were a statement from a friend that a cash check of $2,000 had been sent and two time drafts had been sent. Moulton mentioned that the drafts were about equal with the cash payment. He said he would not use the draft.

Witness understood that the cash had been paid for the purpose. Moulton brought his hand on his knee and said

"That's What I Call Friendship."

Witness took an interest in having the *Golden Age* succeed, as did Moulton. He did not recognize Moulton's action as a hint to him. He felt it to be a hint when he got home to contribute. Witness made his contribution to the *Golden Age* voluntarily. He did not consider that this contribution was made by him growing out of the charges made against him. He would not have paid a cent if he had been killed for it, or any other consideration but that of the purest kindness and sympathy. He did not regard the money obtained by Moulton in this way as blackmail. He paid no money after the $5,000. He rejoiced to be able to give the money.

Q. You paid the money without finding fault with anybody? A. Without finding the slightest fault.

Q. Or thinking that you had in any way been taken advantage of? A. I did not dream of it.

Q. Or imposed upon? A. Or imposed upon.

Q. When I say that, of course you understand me to say that this applies to my thoughts about Moulton? A. Yes, certainly.

The Exact Sum Wanted.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, I will ask you again whether you have no means of getting at the exact sum which you contributed? A. No, sir, I have not.

Q. Well, did you think that Tilton had any agency in getting this money at that time—that is, any sum that you paid? A. Well, no; no agency that I know of. The thought occurred to me at times that he knew of it

Q. Well, when Moulton got the five thousand dollars from you, didn't he tell you he should not tell Tilton where it came from? A. I don't recollect about that, sir.

Q. I wish you would tax your recollection upon that subject. Now, didn't he say to you that he should not inform Tilton of the source from which that sum came? A. I don't recollect about that, sir.

Q. Well, don't you think something took place upon that subject? A. All that I recall is that he should husband that and

Feed It Out to Tilton

carefully and judiciously.

Q. Yes, and you believed it should be so, didn't you? A. I did, sir, and I believed him to be as good a friend as need be.

Q. And he did not say anything about concealing the source from whence it came, that you recollect? A. I don't recall that he did, sir.

Q. Well, did you think that Theodore Tilton up to this time you paid the five thousand dollars was levying blackmail upon you in any way? A. I cannot say that I thought so.

Q. Had you any reason to think so at all? A. I had no reason, and I don't know that I did. I may have had the suggestion flit across my mind, but it was nothing that made any serious impression.

Beecher's Memory Refreshed.

Q. Well, if it didn't flit, then don't let us have anything more than flit. Let me read to you, and see if you recollet this [Reading] "The full truth of this history requires that one more fact should be told, especially as Tilton has invited it. Money has been obtained from me in the course of these affairs in considerable sums, but I did not at first look upon the suggestions that I should contribute to Tilton's pecuniary wants as savoring of blackmailing. This did not occur to me until I had paid perhaps $2,000." A. It only occurred then.

Q. Did it occur then? A. I presume that that thought flitted through my mind then.

Q. Did it occur then? A. It occurred in that sense, a transient thought.

Q. That you had been imposed upon and had paid blackmail? A. That Tilton was receiving money from me.

Q. Now, Mr. Beecher, if you please, did it occur to you when you paid the $2,000 that you had been imposed upon, and that blackmail had been obtained from you? A. I can not state positively as to the time. It certainly did not in all the earlier periods of my contribution.

Q. Now, I ask you whether it occurred to you at that time as stated here? A. I am—that which is stated there is simply—not that it occurred—that it did come to me.

Q. Now, I beg your pardon. You are not to give an exposition of this language. A. I am to give

An Exposition of my Meaning of Language.

Q. No, you are not. I want an answer to that question, and I am going to have an answer to the question as to whether at that time it occurred to him that it savored of blackmail.

The witness—May it please Your Honor, I am not avoiding the answer at all. I only want to have a distinction made between a conviction of an occurrence of that kind making a permanent conviction, and merely a thought passing through my mind. Up to that time I had not even thought of such a thing, but at that time it occurred to me. The thought began to come into my mind whether he was not making use of me for his advantage. It was a transient impression.

Mr. Fullerton—That is an answer to my question, although addressed to the Court. I understood you to say a moment ago, Mr. Beecher, that up to the time of the payment of the $5,000 it had never occurred to you in any shape or form? A. That Mr. Moulton—

Q. And when you made the distinction I went to Tilton and asked whether Tilton was levying blackmail upon you in any form or shape, and I understood you to say "No." Now Mr. Beecher (to the stenographer) will recur to the last question, and see whether I am correct.

The last two questions and answers were read by the stenographer.

Q. Now, was I correct in my understanding of what you said on your direct examination? A. I don't know, sir.

Q. Well, when did you first become convinced or impressed with the idea that this money had been obtained from you improperly? A. I think it was some time late in August, 1874.

Q. And what did you think were

Improper Means

used by Moulton to get the money from you? A. Well, sir, I did not think I was not—I could not make myself think he had used any improper means to get money from me.

Q. What means did he use to get money from you that you thought were improper? A. He used no means which at the time I deemed were improper.

Q. Did he suggest to you the payment of money? A. He did not, except in case of term bills, but not of the five thousand dollars.

Q. You told me a moment ago that the two thousand dollars and the five thousand dollars, as I understood you, if I am incorrect you will correct me, "were given to me willingly" by you? A. More than willingly, sir. You were correct in your understanding.

Q. Did he sought the opportunity of paying the money, did you? A. I cannot exactly say that.

Judge Neilson—As to the five thousand dollars?

The witness—Yes, as to the five thousand dollars. The others were brought from time to time to me.

Q. And didn't you tell us on your direct examination that you

Chided Moulton

for not calling upon you for aid, as you had offered it? A. I did, sir. I told him I thought he was altogether too sensitive and to delicate.

Q. Now, will you believe that he had used improper means in taking this money from you? A. I did not of my own self.

Q. Somebody did for you, is that it? A. I was told that that was blackmail.

Witness continued: This suggestion came to my mind that Mr. Moulton was pursuing a course of perfect uprightness toward me and honor, but that Tilton was in a position in which he was willing to use any help for himself, of which Moulton, in conversation, represented the great advantage which would be had in setting the *Golden Age* free from all its difficulties by an immediate and liberal contribution, and ending therefore that difficulty.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 98⅞.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115⅛@115⅜.

THE newly created Cardinal Manning is seriously ill.

THE May interest on the Government debt will be paid to-day without rebate.

FIVE millions more of bonds have been called for by Secretary Bristow. The interest on them will cease ninety days from date.

THE Detroit & Milwaukee Railway is paying the wages for February, and the balance will be paid as fast as the rolls can be made out. Everybody is satisfied, and traffic is proceeding as usual.

THE Harmer-Myers trouble in the Eighteenth ward, Philadelphia, has been settled. It is well that this has been done, —as it lost us the district last Fall, and could only work evil, the longer it was continued.

AN unfortunate difference of judgment has developed between Governor Hartranft and General Prevost,—the latter desiring that the First Regiment of Infantry serving in the Hazelton region, be relieved, and the Governor refusing. The General has resigned.

SECRETARY DELANO, it is stated, has been requested by the President to resign, owing to certain transactions of his son, one of which, in some way, implicates the Secretary. The son is chief clerk in the Department, and hence the influence upon the father. General Cowen, it is reported, will be named as his successor.

BARNUM, the showman, in his inaugural speech, as Mayor of Bridgeport, referred to the number of people out of work, and the general lack of necessity for it. Men lounging the streets, and affirming they have nothing to do, he declares to be objects of painful contemplation to him. There is much truth in this. As a rule, no man need be unemployed who really wishes to work. He may not always find employment in the occupation in which he was trained, or prefers, but there is generally something for a willing hand to do. The compensation offered may not always be acceptable, yet it is better than nothing. Idleness is a vice, and is never commendable where it can be avoided. Yet it is surprising how readily many fall into idle habits, and seem to relish the lounging, do-nothing form of life. There is, in the example of all prosperous men, a reminder of the value of honest industry. Labor, performed under adverse circumstances for very little, may command a more remunerative situation after a time. At all events, no man should be idle. It is far better to industriously seek work than to be idly lounging on the sidewalks.

JOHN KELLY, the friend of Tilden, has been elected Sachem of Tammany, a fact that proves either that a settlement of difficulties has been made between Governor Tilden and the Tammanyites, or that his party has captured the organization. Kelly is a devoted Tildenite, and has been foremost in aid of the Governor from the time of his candidacy to the present. They have been in accord in the fight on the canal ring, and are in the movement to capture Tammany. It is, indeed, very possible that the war on the canal ring was a side issue, designed, in part, to impress Tammany with the importance of coming to terms. At all events, the election of Kelly is the evidence of the success of the movement, and puts the Tilden wing of the party in command of the situation. As a step in the movement to make Tilden a candidate for the Presidency, it is particularly significant. It may be said, indeed, that he now is the most formidable aspirant for the nomination within the ranks of his party. He wants the nomination, and has shown enough skill to secure the control of the great party organization, while making an outside record as a reformer. Tilden will be the Democratic Presidential nominee.

THE regular Republican candidate for Governor in Rhode Island, Lippett, is assured of election, as the result of the filling up of legislative vacancies. The significance of the contest, turns on the liquor question,—and in this, the Governor elect is pledged, it is said, to the repeal of the prohibitory and constabulary laws. Yet the prohibitory people polled a strong vote, and one that ought to be respected. Were they to fuse with the Democrats, they would have votes enough to carry the State. It is amazing, however, that the temperance people are not content to interwork with one of the regular political organizations, when by that means they could reach the practical results they profess to aim at, while, on the other hand, by the course they do pursue, they are buffeted by both parties. Nor is this strange; they really antagonize both, and yet often seem to expect that despite this, because they show "strength" they must be conciliated. The misfortune is, people are not much inclined to "conciliate" when they have been antagonized, and have had the trouble and expense of beating the party that asks conciliation. It is true in politics as elsewhere, that people are met in the spirit they manifest. If it is conciliatory they are of the same spirit; if it is antagonistic, no favors are given.

IT seemed rather presumptuous to specially invite Gladstone to be present at the celebration, at Lexington and Concord, of the initiatory struggle of our great Revolutionary war, but it was done, and he responded in an eloquent letter, full of kind feeling and agreeable appreciation of the prominent characters who participated in the war. The toasts and responsive addresses were features of the occasion as agreeable and noteworthy as any other part. A grandson of Paul Revere responded to the toast in honor of the man who rode out, the night before the battle, to rouse the people, and prepare them to resist the British troops. There were two drawbacks to the success of the celebration,—a cold, cutting wind, and the inability of the railroads to transport the people. Yet it is estimated that there were thirty thousand people present, and intense interest was manifested by all. The orations, addresses, poems, and all and singular, were worthy the occasion. While the towns have changed, there are many local memories that serve to keep alive the event, and descendants of those who participated in the stirring scenes that transpired a hundred years ago. The battle of Concord, the flight of the British, the murderous fire that was kept up on them, their panic and suffering under the rapid march, —all are events that have been narrated by those who participated to others who live at the places named.

THE RAILROAD FIGHT.

The speech with which Mr. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad accompanied the declaration of the usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the main line of his road, is not very favorably regarded in any quarter,—even among his true friends. Mr. Garrett has a weakness for speech-making, and for hating the Pennsylvania Railroad. His egotism seems also to inspire him to self-gratulation, in terms that are simply absurd. The simple truth is, that in the contests he has waged with the Pennsylvania Railroad, he has been almost invariably beaten. Take, for example, the long continued fight for the right of way through Baltimore and to Washington,—Scott beat him, badly. So in the many freight competitions. Yet as regards the spirit involved, the present contest illustrates that the Pennsylvania road has always been generous, as, while it was hampered and annoyed by Garrett's refusal to allow it the use of tracks between Baltimore and Washington, it could, but did not, prevent the Baltimore and Ohio from having direct communication with New York. At last it has been provoked into retaliation, and those who know the advantages it possesses see with perfect clearness that it must beat in the end. For example, the rate on freight established by the Baltimore and Ohio, is seven mills, and it costs it at least double that, to transport a ton of freight a mile. It ships it by steamer from New York to Baltimore, and then trans-ships it on the railroad. Yet the Pennsylvania Road can transport freight for eight mills per ton a mile, and much more promptly than can the Baltimore and Ohio. Hence while the latter loses, the former can actually make money, as its rapid transit enables it to charge a trifle more.

As regards passenger traffic, the Baltimore and Ohio has sold tickets ahead, by making them usable at long periods in the future. Thus while from this,—the lightest,—source of revenue, it makes a good showing, it has yet actually to earn the money that is shown. Hence, should the war end, the effect of it must be felt on that road for a long time to come. The Pennsylvania road is not tying itself up. It has facilities which enable it to transport passengers at very low rates,—but it neither undersells itself nor mortgages the future. That it can, thus, maintain the battle, is perfectly evident. It is not surprising that despite the assurances of Mr. Garrett, a feeling of alarm should obtain among his stockholders, and anxious glances be cast at the showing of the freight rates. There is where the principal revenue of a railroad is obtained. If, by employing steamers to transport freight to New York, the profit is used up before the railroad is reached, the query is, how can money be made out of the operation? And it is an important question.

OUR RAILROADS.

The strain put upon our railroads during and since the panic, has severely tested their soundness as financial institutions, and their necessity as features in our commercial system. Some have gone into bankruptcy, others have had mortgages foreclosed, and still others have been compelled to forego dividends on their stock. The aggregate defalcation, of one kind or other, has not been, however, sufficiently great to seriously depress our railroad credit abroad, nor such as to equal the loss of credit by the European railroads. The depression of business has affected roads in Europe quite as seriously as here, and ours have borne the strain better. Still, the several roads in this country have suffered severely, and have not, even yet, overcome the depression that fell upon them. Out of this have come several advantages, which are already manifest, with others that we have in promise. The reckless management of other years, the watering of stock, payment of extravagant salaries, and looseness generally have been abandoned, and attention given to the economies of railway direction, and, let us say, with very satisfactory results. For example, the Pennsylvania Railroad's income, last year, was less by about $2,000,000 than the previous year, yet the net results of the year's traffic were larger than those of the previous year. In other words, it saved, in its operating expenses over $2,000,000. So of other roads in various parts of the country.

The sifting process, thus applied to expenses, has developed many astonishing items of information. One is, that the fast freight lines, that are employed on roads, as influences to attract other business, are really more costly than profitable. Another, that wild and unbalanced competition is excessively ruinous. Generally, however, the conclusion has been reached that the even and regular working of roads is the best method of using them to best advantage. To run trains loaded in one direction and empty in another, is a waste of motive power. To have more engines than are needed, or of cars, is a waste of capital. The full employment of operatives and machinery is the only method by which they can be made to yield all that they are capable of. These are self evident truths; and yet, in the old prosperous times, on many roads, there was vastly more machinery and rolling stock employed than was necessary, and less care taken to develop all the business needed to properly support the road than there should have been. There were many railroad magnates who imagined that their chief business was to occupy splendid offices, draw large salaries regularly, and be dignified and rather contemptuous toward mankind generally. If a given price for freight or passage did not bear the expenses, and pay dividends, a higher tariff would, and was accordingly put on. The idea that railroad management is of the nature of a science did not enter their lofty and self-satisfied minds.

Skillful railroad management *is* a science. It involves a careful and correct estimate of the amount of tax, in the form of freight, a given article can bear; what is necessary for the development of a given trade; the relations between the productions of one point and those of another; the steps necessary to balance the trade of one region with that of another; the economies in the use of forces,—mental and material,—and other intricate and perplexing questions which it were well for the country had they been studied long ago. Then there is no fixed rule which, in a country like ours, can be applied to all roads, even as regards the economies. For example the Pennsylvania Railroad operates a number of roads, and applies to them all, the same general system. Yet while it costs eight mills per ton per mile to carry freight over the main line, it costs as high as two cents a ton per mile over some of the branches. The quantity of freight to be moved enters very largely into the economies. Yet the lessening of revenues have taught very many roads that economy must be studied, and it has been, to good advantage. We could specify many particulars in which this has been successfully done.

If the lessons thus learned are permanent, the country will gain very largely. We believe that in the West, where the railroads have, it is true, had a hard struggle, they have pursued the mistaken policy of charging so much for freight and passage, that they have repressed production, and limited travel. At times when liberal concessions would have developed industries, they have been careless, and refused to concede at all. The people have discovered that the railroads can economize as well as others, and if the policy of low rates, so far as these may be consistent with proper returns, is enforced, the country will be greatly aided in its efforts to recuperate. The possibility of cheap commerce is largely in the hands of the railroad authorities; and in this is, to a great extent, the problem of returning prosperity. If the railroads, while they are managing economically, will extend low rates to producers, they may have, ere long, a full tide of prosperity. If, on the other hand, they forget their economy and strike at returning prosperity with heavy charges, their present lack of prosperity may continue for a considerable while to come.

A DUEL in Paris on Monday between Maggiola, editor of *L'Union*, and Rogat, editor of *L'Pays*, resulted in the wounding of both. The weapons were swords.

MAGAZINES.

SCRIBNER'S for May is a choice number. It contains sixteen articles, prose and poetry, in addition to the regular miscellany in the Editorial Departments. The illustrations are unusually fine. Among the most interesting articles is one giving a history of "The Baltimore Bonapurtes." The "New Paris Opera House" is described with pen and pencil. It is perhaps the finest building of the kind in the world. In the way of fiction we have two chapters of Dr. Holland's Story of Sevenoaks (in which there is more about Jim Fenton, and a new chapter in introduced); more of that exceedingly "Mysterious Island," by Jules Verne; an Electro-Mechanical romance, by Charles Barnard, that is original in several features, and will be especially appreciated by railroad and telegraph people; and another story by the young New Orleans story-writer, George W. Cable. In the Editorial pages, Dr. Holland writes about "Speaking Disrespectfully of the Equator," "Popular Arts," and "The Premium on Productive Culture." The Old Cabinet has something about "English Criticism of American Poetry," and "The Poet's Mind and Mood." A new department, entitled "The World's Work," takes the place of "Nature and Science;" and "Etchings" gives way to "Brica-brac."

THE opening article in *Lippincott's Magazine* for May, is a paper describing life and scenery up the Parana. It has a number of beautiful wood engravings, descriptive of the people and country, and a sketch of the Dictator Lopez, who ruled Paraguay like a despot. Mr. Black's serial, "Three Feathers," in the present number, reaches its climax, and will probably be completed in the next installment. "Overworked Women," by Alexander Delmar; a story sketch entitled "How Lady Moor Amused Herself;" a sketch of travel in Northern Asia, by F. Vincent, Jr.; a very clever though much exaggerated sketch of Frederic Leonatree, the great French actor, by Wirt Sykes; an Italian art notice, by T. A. Trollope, and a very good review of the first portion of Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice's "Life of William, Earl of Shelburne," his great grandfather, are the other leading contents of the new number. The Monthly Gossip has its usual supply of pleasant reading. As usual, *Lippincott* is gotten up in the finest style, none in the country excelling it.

ST. NICHOLAS is fresh and beautiful as a May blossom. There are illustrations upon nearly every page. The old serials are continued. "The Young Surveyor" holds its own, and Miss Alcott's "Eight Cousins" have become endeared to every family in which their names have been mentioned. "About Heraldry," with its illustrations and accurate descriptions, gives much information. "The Naughty Little Grand Neices" gives pretty home sketches of juvenile humor. "Poor Pack" a story told in verse is well done, and "The Skipping Rope" is an exquisite fancy and a practical receipt for the restoration of good humor to little girls. "The Boy Sculptor" tells all about that great master in art, Michael Angelo. In short "St. Nicholas" is filled with good things and the boys and girls will hail the May number with delight. An announcement is made that the "Schooldav Magazine" and "The Little Corporal" have been consolidated with St. Nicholas" which gives the latter the entire field. It is worthy of it.

PERSONAL.

MR. PARNELL, the home rule candidate, has been returned to Parliament, for Meath, Ireland.

AN ex-rebel writes to a San Francisco paper that Barbara Frietchie did hold her flag to the window. He shot at it himself.

MCCLOSKEY'S elevation is of questionable advantage, in view of the unpleasant fact that Pius IX. has already buried 104 Cardinals.

AN autograph letter of Queen Elizabeth to Henry IV. brought what is accounted the large price of £82 at a recent London auction.

HON. J. A. GARFIELD is in Chicago, *en route* to California, where he will spend several months for the purpose of recuperating his health.

DR. MARY WALKER is said to look like a missionary's wife, and to have a subdued, melancholy air, which is rough on the missionary as a domestic animal.

KING ALFONSO is said to be mortified at finding that he is, after all, only playing second fiddle to the Spanish Ministry, and his eldest sister, the sharp little widow, the Princess Grigenti. It is possible that he will soon weary of his crown, and then the Princess will step in under the title of Isabella III. She has aspirations that way, but few women would like to put themselves in her place under existing circumstances.

DR. HARTWELL CARVER, great grandson of Governor Carver, well known as one of the earliest advocates of the Pacific Railroad, died in Pittsford, near Rochester, N. Y., on Friday night. In 1872 he placed in Mount Hope Cemetery a monument which is the finest of any in Western New York. One of the inscriptions on it reads, "Dr. Carver was the father of the Pacific Railroad; with him originated the thought of connecting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by railroad."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

OSCAR BURTON was killed at Somerville, Tenn., on Monday, by a man named Doyle. Burton last Fall had a terrible encounter with three brothers named Rivers, during which two of the Rivers were killed and the other dangerously wounded, Burton being shot nine times, and it was thought fatally wounded.

IN 1725, according to Drake, there was a Jesse Pomeroy, a lad of seventeen years, who enticed into by-places three little children, barbarously whipped and otherwise abused them. He was sentenced, the following February, to be whipped thirty-nine lashes at the cart's tail, twelve at the gallows, thirteen at the head of Summer street, and thirteen below the town house, and to be committed to Bridewell for six months.

A PROMINENT citizen who is the proud possessor of a handsome daughter, went home to tea the other evening, and said to his wife: "Mother, I have finally succeeded in my petition for a street lamp near the street, and it is going to be set directly in front of our gate—" A sudden scream and a heavy fall sounded from the next room. The affrighted parents rushed in there. The daughter lay prostrate on the floor. She had fainted.

THE New York *Herald*, of Monday, included in its pages a reproduction of *Rivington's New York Gazetteer*, bearing the antiquated date May 15, 1775—containing the affidavits of the men who fought at Lexington and Concord, with other historical matter of interest now. The *Herald* also gives ancient looking *fac-similes* of the accounts of the battle of Lexington, from the *Essex Gazette* of April 25, 1775, and *The Massachusetts Spy* of May 2, 1775.

ADVICES from Kansas City state that an officer of the army who commanded a detachment of troops in a recent fight with Cheyennes, reports that two soldiers died from wounds received at that time. He also says four soldiers were corraled by Indians twenty miles south of Fort Wallace, in Kansas, on the 15th instant, and a bloody fight ensued, lasting for several hours, ten Indians being killed, when the soldiers escaped in the darkness. A general war is pronounced imminent.

FAIRFIELD, Iowa, has a novel breach of promise case, the parties being Mr. Jacob Nace, aged 74, and Mrs. Harris, aged 63. Mrs. Harris claimed that Jacob promised to marry her, that the day was set, and her clothes made, but the festive youth failed to come to time. She therefore wanted $5,000 to soothe her wounded feelings. Eleven of the jury were in favor of Jacob coming down with $1,000, but the twelfth thought the widow had no reason to find fault—so the case will be tried again.

THE rumors are verified concerning the founding of a College of Music in New York City by an unknown gentleman. A dispatch states that he is an eighty-year-old bachelor, that he has a fortune of $4,000,000, and all of which, except a small annuity for relatives, will be ultimately devoted to the institution. The trustees are to be Cornelius Vanderbilt, Wm. B. Astor, and other prominent gentlemen. The building will occupy the present site of the hippodrome, and its erection will soon be commenced.

A MRS. SMITH living one-half mile north of Pittsford Village, Hillsdale county, Mich., was burned to death last Friday. She was on the edge of a wood just in the rear of her house boiling sap; her clothes caught fire, and she ran into the house for help, but before the fire could be extinguished she was literally roasted. She died in a few minutes after the fire was put out. Mrs. Smith was a widow, living with her son, was very respectably connected, and highly esteemed by her neighbors.

PROBABLY few births ever made more noise in the world than some which recently occurred almost simultaneously at Par——. The mother on this occasion was a big Bengal tiger's wife, residing at the Menagerie Bidel; and so soon as the lady, experiencing uneasiness, began to raise her voice, her lord too, in conjugal sympathy, sang out as loud as his unfortunate brother when the flames were licking the bars of his cage at Barnum's fire in New York. This was the signal for the whole menagerie to join in chorus, and to the consternation of the neighborhood a frightful hubbub ensued which lasted for hours, and nothing could repress it. In the midst of it three additions to the tiger family were, with the Gampish ministrations of the keeper, ushered into the world; and at last accounts mother and infants were "doing well." It is not stated how many landlords around have received notice of leaving from tenants.

Pere Hyacinthe's Home Worship.

The *Evangelist* publishes an interesting letter from a young American lady in Geneva, who has lately attended worship in the house of Pere Hyacinthe. She says:

An altar had been improvised by placing a table in front of the mantlepiece. Above the latter hung a handsome crucifix of ebony, the figure of the Christ being in ivory. Vases of flowers were on the mantel, and candles lighted. On the wall, immediately behind the crucifix, was a card on which was written the promise "Where two or three are gathered together in my name, I will grant their requests." On the table was a snowy cloth, the chalice and a Bible. By 9 o'clock, the hour for the celebration of Mass, about twenty persons were assembled in the room. Of these, eighteen were women. A son of Madame Loyson, by her first marriage, officiated as clerk, with book and bell. An organ, emphatically out of tune, announced the approach of the priest, who came in from the dining-room, which was separated from the saloon by folding doors. He still retains the robes of the Roman Catholic priest, and the Liturgy of the Mass. The Latin, however, is happily displaced by the French. His wife, with two other ladies, received Communion. I could not help wondering at the strangeness of the whole affair. Persecuted priests have sought refuge in caves and catacombs; impromptu altars have been erected of strange material in strange places; in the early ages the priests were not condemned to celibacy; yet I can hardly believe that such a scene as this has ever been chronicled in history.

"The Fruit is Ripe."

Now that the pleasing subject of the best methods of breeding men and women has become one of the main themes of scientific investigation, thanks to Messrs. Galton, Candole and Ribot, the prevention of the birth of offspring to the aged and infirm is a topic of earnest debate. A book of travels recounts a custom of a certain tribe of savages in Borneo which seems to promise a sure solution of the question. Oddly enough, this simple remedy has apparently escaped the attention of scientific writers on heredity. It is as follows: When members of this tribe become either aged or infirm, the young and healthy members make them climb lofty trees. Then the tribe dances around the tree, joyously singing, "The fruit is ripe; the fruit is ripe," and occasionally shaking the tree. The victims finally drop, and are then cooked and eaten. The advantages of this process are manifest. Not only are the useless members of society thus prevented from inflicting diseased children upon the world, but they are themselves utilized in a way which adds to the strength and health of the finest animals in the tribe.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
CHARTERED IN 1863.
Assets January 1, 1873, - - - $778,251.56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., commuted from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. K. Bell, Wm. K Nimick, John S. Dilworth, P. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zeg.
Solicitor—John H. Ralley.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MERCHANT TAILOR.
B. TIEGEL,
No. 53 Smithfield Street,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Spring and Summer Wear.
LOWEST PRICES.

Elegant Diagonals
AT
HENRY SMITH & SONS'
Tailoring Establshment,
98 WYLIE AVENUE.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?
USE
OVERILL CHEMICAL PAINT.
Put up in cans of all sizes and color, ready to dip the brush in and use. Any one can be his own painter or make a business by using it. It is the cheapest and best. Try a sample can. Sold at
No. 63 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel,
WINDOW GLASS,
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. ap8:p97

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Mirrors!

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OUR OWN SPECIAL DESIGNS,
AND MANUFACTURE.
Office and Factory,
Cor. 1st Avenue and Short Street.
CHAS. R. WRAY.
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NEW LOCATION.
Casey & Fogarty,
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,
Formerly of No. 315 Liberty Street,
Now Occupy the
WELL KNOWN WAREHOUSE,
HERETOFORE OCCUPIED BY ROBERT AND S. H. WATSON & CO.,
No. 339 Liberty St., cor. of 10th,
With complete stock of different manufactures and all sizes of
PURE RYE WHISKY,
TOGETHER WITH
Brandies, Wines, Gins, &c.
Can furnish Retailers with Complete Outfit.
GIVE US A CALL. '68

The Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.
mh31:p15

Brushes and Notions

J. D. THOMPSON & CO.,
WHOLESALE
Brush and Notion House
REMOVED TO
176 AND 178 WOOD STREET.
Merchants and Dealers Please Call.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Wednesday, April 21st,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Large and Important Display of Spring Novelties and most Remarkable Bargains in
DRESS GOODS AND SILKS!
New Black Mohair Alpacas,
From 25c to 75c per yard—being the most decided bargains yet offered.
At 25c, full variety of the new Spring shades in
Alpacas, Debeges, Poplins, &c.
At 10c and 12½c,
New Dress Goods, Desirable Colors.
Black All Wool Cashmeres,
Unsurpassed bargains at 62½c, 75c, 87½c and $1; also, all finer grades.
New Invisible Plaids.
New Pongees and Poplins.
New Stripes, Diagonals and Stripes.
New Silk Mixed Dress Goods.
New Fine Mohairs, choice shades.
Mourning Dress Goods.
Black Grenadines & Barnanies,
Full stock, all qualities, lowest prices.
Black Dress Silks,
Splendid bargains—all qualities from $1 to $4.
New Plain and Striped Silks at lowest prices.
Latest Spring Styles in
Ladies' Ready-Made Dresses,
Cloaks, Sacques and Polonaises.
Shawls of every description.
The New Linen Lace Goods, for Overskirts and Polonaises.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—We desire to House, Buyers from this vicinity and those at a di can possibly offer) for every article in the House.
WILLIAM SEMPLE,

SILK DEPARTMENT!
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.
197 and 199 Penn Ave.,
Have now open a full line of
Black Dress Silks,
Which have been purchased so as to enable us to offer them at LOWER PRICES than has been reached for years. A careful inspection is invited to the following brands:
"HAND-SPUN" SILKS,
"Ancienne Maison Hamet,"
"SOFT FINISH,"
"WARRANTED TO WEAR."
In all qualities, ranging from $2 to $4.50 per yard.
BON MARCHE SILKS,
"CACHEMIRE FINISH,"
"WARRANTED TO WEAR."
CACHEMIRE DU RHONE
"SATIN FINISH,"
"WARRANTED TO WEAR."
Also, all the various grades of
BLACK DRESS SILKS,
In C. J. Bonnet & Co.'s Pousen, Bellon and other desirable makes.
A new and elegant article of Over-dresses,
BLACK SICILIENNE,
Warranted not to wear shiny.
COLORED SILKS.
A choice assortment of the most desirable shades in Seal Browns, Grays, Slates and Modes, and Black and White styles.
Millinery and Trimming Silks
In all the Newest Spring Shades.
In connection with our Silk Department we have added a line of
Black Silk Wraps and All Wool Cachemires and Drap D'Ete,
Which are offered at LOWEST PRICES.
RETAIL STORES,
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c
1875.
CARPETS.
Elegant Assortment,
Bovard, Rose & Co.,
New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.
THE SUPERIOR
OHIO WHITE LIME
Made by us is the best produced for all kinds of building operations.
For PLASTERERS' USE its use is attended with the most satisfactory results.
For GLASS WORKS its qualities are especially adapted.
It is put up in NEW BARRELS, or furnished in BULK.
Its superior quality is GUARANTEED.
Address,
C. H. SAWYER & CO.,
mh12:r18-MWF TOLEDO, OHIO.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,
Miners, Shippers and Dealers in
FAMILY, NUT AND BLACKSMITH
COAL.
Office & Yard--567 Liberty St.
Particular attention given to filling orders of the above coal.

CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG,
DEALER IN
YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE
COAL,
AND MANUFACTURER OF
Coal, Slack and Desulphurized Coke.
OFFICE and YARDS—Cor. Butler and Morton streets, Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward; also, Second street, Birmingham, at the foot of Boss street, P. A. C. & R. R. Depot, Second ward.
Orders left at either of the above offices, or addressed to me through Pittsburgh P. O., will receive prompt attention.

COMMON LIME.
Vanport, Beaver Co. Lime
FOR SALE BY
HUNTSMAN, MILLER & CO.,
No. 47 Federal St. and No. 1 Marion Avenue, Allegheny.
Contractors and consumers will save money by calling on the above firm for their supply. The general trade supplied at lowest market rates.

Anthracite & Bituminous Coal
Constantly on hand. Being producers of Coal will not be undersold. apS:p41

ICE. ICE. ICE.
All persons requiring Ice will find it to their advantage to use
CHAUTAUQUA LAKE ICE!
Being the only Lake Ice offered in this market this season, and at only the same rate that is charged for the inferior article.
PRICE LIST
Of Chautauqua Lake Ice Company, commencing April 1st, 1875, without advance during the season.
Office, 20th and R. R. streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Per Day.	6 Deliveries.	Per Week.
10 lb.....	6 cts. 7 del.....	60 cts.
15 lb.....	75 cts. 7 del.....	90 cts.
20 lb.....	95 cts. 7 del.....	1 10 cts.
25 lb.....	1 10 cts. 7 del.....	1 30 cts.
30 lb.....	1 25 cts. 7 del.....	1 40 cts.
35 lb.....	1 40 cts. 7 del.....	1 55 cts.
40 lb.....	1 50 cts. 7 del.....	1 65 cts.
50 lb.....	1 60 cts. 7 del.....	1 90 cts.

50 lb twice a week, 60 cts. per week.
100 lb twice a week and over, 50 cts. a cwt.
50 to 100 lb per day, 50 cts. per cwt.
For larger quantities call on Drivers on wagons, or at office. ap7:p93

LOUIS VERHAEGEN, MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR, Modeler and Designer in Monumental Tombs, Altars, Figures, Busts, Statues, executed in all kinds of Stone and Bronzes. Studio at the entrance of Woodlawn Cemetery, New York. Refer to Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Josiah King, Alexander Bradley and others of his patrons in Pittsburgh mh24:MWF

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.
Wednesday, April 21st,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.
Families, Housekeepers and others supplied with
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,
AND
Housefurnishing Goods
At prices as low as they can be bought in the United States, by the yard, piece or full package.
Sheeting and Pillow Case Muslins.
Bleached Muslins, all qualities.
Unbleached Muslins, fine, medium and heavy.
White and Colored Table Linens.
Fine Colored Linen Table Cloths; Napkins to match.
Linen Toweling, Towels and Napkins.
Feather and Straw Bed Ticking.
White and Colored Bed Quilts, all qualities.
At 80 and 90c, Remarkable bargains in all size White Bed Quilts.
At 85c, Good Yard Wide Bleached Muslins.
At 10c, Special bargains in Extra quality Yard-Wide Unbleached Bleached Muslin.
At 6½c, Best quality Fast Colored Calicos.
At 8½c, New Style Grecian Gray Calicos.
New Calicos, Chintzes and Percales,
OPENED EVERY MORNING.
Carpets, of all kinds.
Oil Cloths, Mattings, Rugs, &c.
Hall and Stair Carpets.
Window Blinds and Fixtures.
Lace Window Curtains and Cornices.
Cutler, Colton and Husk Mattresses.
Spring Bottoms for Bedsteads.
Pillows, Pillows Cases, Sheets, &c.
Inform our customers and the public that we have stance from the city will find full and ample supplie customers can buy with confidence from any one in
Nos. 165, 167 and

INSURANCE.
ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH
Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue
Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine risks.
JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
T. T. STOCKDALE, Vice President.
C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.
DIRECTORS.
John Irwin, Jr., | D. L. Fahnestock,
J. T. Stockdale, | W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey, | Geo. W. Cochran,
Harry Childs, | Hugh T. Fleming,
Charles Hays, | James S. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean. | T. H. Nevin.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.
This is a Home Company, affording good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.
DIRECTORS.
M. Voegtly, | C. C. Boyle,
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C. Yeager, | Jacob Schuler,
L. Walter, | Thomas Mellon,
James Graham, | Wm. G. Fraziar,
Geo. W. Evans, | E. H. Alexander,
J. C. Fleiner, | W. W. Patrick,
Louis Lauron, | L. WALTER,
C. YEAGER, President. | Vice President.
W. W. PATRICK, Secretary. | THOS. D. KELLER, Secretary.
Treasurer.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849.
Capital, - - - $225,000.
Fire and Marine Insurance
Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street.
DIRECTORS.
Alex. Nimick, | Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer, | Andrew Ankley,
Wm. Morrison, | David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke, | John S. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans, | D. Thomson,
Philip Reymer, | John R. Jackson,
H. Sellers McKee.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyer.

Department of Western Pennsylvania
OF THE
MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
OF CHICAGO, ILL.
CASH CAPITAL, - - $300,000 00
SAML T. PAISLEY, Agent,
Office—No. 110 Fourth avenue,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Delaware Mutual Safety Ins. Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.
P. A. MADEIRA, Jr., Company's Building, No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

PROFESSIONAL.
DANIEL WENKE,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
OFFICE:
NO. 1119 CARSON STREET,
SOUTH PITTSBURGH.
mh22-o68

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,
ALDERMAN,
Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,
Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET,
PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)

J. OLR. FLOWER,
DENTIST,
Removed to 140 Penn Avenue,
Below Fifth street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,
Alderman,
EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,
OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET,
OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist,
No. 99 Water Street.
ja18:cm87

PROPOSALS.
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER,
CITY OF PITTSBURGH, April 5, 1875.
NOTICE TO PRINTERS.—SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., THURSDAY, April 22d, 1875, for printing 4,000 Lists of Committees and City Officers, in pamphlet form. Samples can be seen at the office of City Clerk. The Committee on City Printing reserve the right to accept or reject any or all bids should they deem it for the best interest of the city.
ap14 R. M. SNODGRASS, Controller.

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, April 13, 1875.
NOTICE TO ICE DEALERS.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until the 22d inst., inclusive, for FURNISHING ICE for use of the several Court Rooms and Public Offices during the incoming season. Bids to be at the rate per ton, to be delivered in the Court House in such quantities as the Commissioners or their agent may direct.
ap13:p87 HENRY WARNER, County Controller.

ARCHITECTS.
BARR & MOSER,
ARCHITECTS
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Will be removed to their Rooms, Germania Savings Bank Building, corner Wood and Diamond streets, MARCH 20, 1875.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. ERASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO $5,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
WEDNESDAY, April 21, 1875. }

The bright but cool day yesterday stimulated business into healthful activity. A fair day's record was made at the banks, and while it was of the nature of transient business it still indicated increased vigor, all of which has in it many elements of promise. Our mills are running, and as the situation is discussed the opinion gains strength that it will be permanent. Strangely, as the strike is overcome here, it breaks out in Wheeling, where a considerable trade had aggregated during our strike. There are evidences of recuperation in various parts of the country, and we are yet to be convinced that the country will not, from this on, steadily emerge from its gloom, into full activity once more Certainly, both at the banks, and in business circles, in this city, a much better and more hopeful feeling is prevalent.

The following stocks were sold last evening by A. McIlwaine, at his Stock Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

City Insurance Company	$40 50
Union Bridge	19 50
Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway 7 3-10 bonds	91

—The New York *Bulletin*, referring to the gold market, present and prospective, says: Taking a survey of the situation, so far as gold and the foreign exchanges are concerned, we find that the principal source of commercial bills is at present cut off, that is to say, there will be few more cotton bills until next September. Of course there is a considerable amount of grain yet to go forward, but grain shipping bills are comparatively little exchange, which is also true of all our exportable commodities, except cotton. If Europe were taking our securities as in years before the panic, we might get all the exchange we need, but it is not doing so, but it is problematical whether the movement will be in our favor or against us, to say nothing of its being sufficiently in our favor to supply all the bills wanted. The demand for bills will be larger than usual, because of the Treasury policy in connection with the Syndicate operations. The usual demand is simply to pay the spring importations of goods, and this demand will be the heaviest in the next sixty or ninety days. The extraordinary demand this year is on account of the 5-20 bonds, which the Treasury has called in, and how large this is we need not repeat. The market for United States bonds to h here and in Europe does not permit of sales of the new fives by the Syndicate, as new fives now below par in gold, so that the Syndicate is not likely to buy called 5-20 6 per cents to pay into the Treasury for new fives, beyond the amount of new fives already sold. If these called bonds are not bought up by the Syndicate they will, of course, be presented by other bankers, and to the extent that the bonds come from Europe they will have to be paid for the same as importations of merchandise. If the $90,000,000 of gold to come out of the Treasury for interest and called bonds up to August (we including the July interest), it is, therefore, not reasonable to expect that until bills against the next-to-cotton crop appear, foreign exchange will, as a rule, remain below the point at which gold coin can be exported, or that the gold premium will for any length of time reach lower than at present.

—The *Journal Des Debats* publishes the following statement, obtained from an official source, as to the paper circulation of the Bank of France. The number of French notes in circulation, both in France and abroad, is 33,887,195, made up as follows: Six of 5,000f.; 822,297 of 1,000f.; 431,922 of 500f.; 4,094 of 200f.; 9,698,075 of 100f.; 6,410,499 of 50f.; 190,150 of 25f.; 14,986,153 of 20f.; 1,342,701 of 5f., and 1,202 of various sums now in disuse, the whole representing a total value of 2,641,081, 935f. (£105,643, 277). Upon the 26th of December, 1873, the total value of the notes issued by the Bank of France and its branches was 2,907,289, 690f. (£112,307,584). This total had risen, upon the 15th of January, 1874, to 2,916,356,100f. (£116,654,244), but it fell in June of the same year to 2,462,155,600f. (£98,486,724).

—The London *Times* is not diffident about denouncing the Canadian Pacific Railroad scheme. It says: "No amount of argument can, we hope, lead sensible people in this country to put more money into railroad prospects in the Canadian Dominion, for not only is there no traffic for such railways, but supposing there were, their owners are exposed to the constant danger that the Dominion Parliament may grant a subsidy for a competitive railway to run half a mile off. In this way the Canadian Southern has been built, to the ruin of the proprietors of the Canada Great Western. If the Belief in the value of the schemes such as we have criticised is too profound among Canadians, as we are told, we may again let them find the money at home. Millions enough have been presented to the Dominion already by this country."

—The foreign commerce of the port of New York for last week was as follows:—General merchandise imports, including dry goods, $6,117,777; produce exports, $4,-151,269, and specie exports, $3,809,075. The total imports of general merchandise and dry goods since January 1 this year are $102,994,068, against $130,940,777 in 1874, and $139,552,625 in 1873. The total exports of produce since January 1 this year are $66,752,818, against $79,004,459 in 1874 and $74,820,269 in 1873. The exports of specie since January 1, this year, are $17,665,348, against $9,654,927 in 1874 and $16,512,916 in 1873.

—There is a great depression of trade in Holland, which is attributed by a trade circular from Rotterdam to the very unfavorable exchanges, in consequence of the prohibition on minting, and failing to adopt the gold-standard. Our country is, therefore, placed in an isolated position, which reacts on trade. Remittances on Dutch money-centers are difficult or unobtainable in other countries while the savings can only be effected at hitherto unknown, low exchanges.

—It is said that Mr. Bristow has recently decided that the currency sixes may be received from banks for deposit against circulation, which, added to the fact that they are a thirty-year bond, gives them a preference over other issues. The investment demand in all the issues, however, is still good, and there is not likely to be an abatement, if the same wise the country continues to maintain its present credit before the world.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	115¼
U. S. 6ses—1881—coupon	122½
6-20 1862	118¾
20—1864 "	120¼
" 1865 "	122
" 1865 new "	120¾
" 1867 "	121¾
" 1868—coupons	121¾
10-40's	118¾
Currency 6's	123
New 5 per cents	115¾
10-40's—coupons	116¾
RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	102
Erie	31¼
L. S.	102¾
C. C. & I. C	6¾
St. Paul	37¾
Do. Pref	57¾
Michigan Southern	72¾
Do. Guaranteed	72
North Western Common	43¾
Do. Pref	56¼
Rock Island	100
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91¾
Pacific Mail	44¾
Western Union Telegraph	77¾
Ohio & Mississippi	26¾
Union Pacific	73¾
Toledo & Wabash	15¾
Harlem	130
Adams Express	101
American Express	64
U. S. Express	63¾
W., Fargo & Co. Express	88
Quicksilver	28¾
Fort Wayne	97
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24
Panama	135
Iron Mountain	20

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Asked.
P. R. R.	57¾
Reading	56¾
United Cos. of N. J	128¾
Oil Creek	10
Lehigh Valley	63¾
Central Transportation	45¾
Empire Do.	54
A. V. R. R. 7-30 (bid)	94¾
P. C. & St. L. 7's (bid)	96

NEW YORK, April 20, 1875.

Money was easy at 3@4; mercantile paper 4½ for choice and 5@6½ for prime. Sterling was firm at 486½@487 for sixty days and 490 for sight. The produce exports for the week were $5,616,840. The customs receipts were $323,000. Gold was steady at 115⅝@115¾. The carrying rate was 1 per cent., and the borrowing rates 1@2. Loans were also made flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $31,000. The clearings were $16,000,000. Government bonds were strong. Railroad mortgages were firm. State bonds were quiet.

The stock market has been irregular, some stocks being strong and higher, and others weak and lower. At the close the market was firm at a recovery from the lowest point of the day of ¼ to ⅞, under the lead of Wabash, which advances from 15 to 15¾ on an understanding that the parties connected with the Union Pacific Road agreed to supply the money necessary to put the road in a sound financial condition. Union Pacific, after selling at 74¼ and 73⅝, closed at 73¼@73¾. Kansas Pacific rose to 26¾, and closed at that figure, an advance of 7 per cent. for the day. The strength in Union and Kansas Pacific to-day was due to the approaching close of the negotiations whereby the two roads will be run in harmony. Panama, after declining from 145 to 138, rallied to 140, and finally closed at 138½. The reaction to-day was probably the result of the closing up of short interest. Pacific Mail sold as high as 45 3-4 in the morning, and then declined to 44½, but rallied in the last sales to 44¾. Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, after selling as high as 25¾, dropped to 26½, and closed at 26¼@26⅜. Lake Shore, Northwest and St. Paul were weak on reports of a falling off in earnings. The transactions aggregated 217,000 shares, of which 50,000 were Pacific Mail, 26,000 Western Union, 11,000 Lake Shore, 22,000 Erie, 36,000 Lake Shore, 8,000 Ohios, and 36,000 Union Pacific.

Governments.—U.S. Coupons of 1881, 123¼@4-28s of '62, 118¾; do of '64, 120¼@⅝; do of '65, 122¼; do do new, 120¾; do of '67, 122; do do '68, 121¾; 10-40s, 116⅜; new 5s, 116¼; currency 6s, 121¾.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, 73; Virginia, new, 33; do old, 33; North Carolina, old, 20¾; do new, 20.

Stocks.—Canton, 83; Western Union Telegraph, 77¾; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 26¾; Quicksilver, 29¾; Adams Express, 100; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 68; American, 63; Merchants Union Express, 64; United States Express, 63¾; Pacific Mail, 44¾; New York Central, 102; Erie, 31¾; do preferred, 49; Harlem, 130; do preferred, old, 125; Michigan Central, 74; Pittsburgh, 91¾; Northwestern, common, 43¾; do preferred, 56¼; Rock Island, 101; New Jersey Central, 112; St. Paul, 37¾; do preferred, 57; Toledo & Wabash, 15¾; do preferred, 29¾; Fort Wayne, 97; Terre Haute, 7; do preferred, 23; Chicago & Alton, 103¾; do preferred, 107; Ohio & Mississippi, 26¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 91¾; Burlington & Quincy, 113¾; Lake Shore, 72¾; Panama, 6¾; Illinois Central, 102½; Union Pacific 73¾; Central Pacific, 109¾; Union, 99½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 115¾.

LONDON, April 20—5 P. M.—Consols: for money, 93¾@93⅞; account, 93¾; 5-20's of '65, 107; do of '67, 108; 10-40s, 102; new 5's, 102½; New York Central, 91; Erie, 27¾@28; do, preferred, 38.

PARIS, April 20.—Rentes 63f 97½c.

FRANKFORT, April 20.—United States 5-20's of 1862, 98¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, }
TUESDAY, April 20, 1875. }

The unsettled and unpleasant weather during the past few days has had an unfavorable influence upon general business, although there is no complaint in this respect, although there is a disposition but it is improving, and there is a much better feeling in commercial circles since the ending of the lock-out. The most noticeable feature we have to record is that nearly all the leading articles are appreciating in value at the main sources of supply, and an appreciation here is only a question of a little time. There has steadily been a sharp advance on some kinds of grain and the best product; flour is higher, and all the leading articles in the grocery line are also tending upward.

APPLES—The demand continues meagre, but with a very light supply prices have advanced to $2 to $2 per bbl, according to quality and condition.

BEANS—Supply and demand light and unchanged; mediums, $1,75@1,80; navies, $1,85@1,90.

BUTTER—Prime Butter continues very scarce with active demand, but choice is very dull and hard to dispose of at any price; prime to choice, 18@20c; fair, 15@17c.

CHEESE—Is in fair demand but unchanged; prime Ohio Goshen, 16¾@17 cents; New York do., 15@16c.

CRANBERRIES—The supply is light, although fully up to the demand; quotable at $10@12 ⅌ bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—Apples unchanged; supply and demand light; Peaches, (halves) 8@9c; Blackberries, 9@10.

EGGS—The market is well supplied, and the receipts keep up well, but with a steady demand, prices are still maintained; quotable at 18@19c.

FLOUR—Receipts and shipments light, and continues firm, but trade is only moderate, and prices remain unchanged. We quote: Superfine, $4,50@4,75; for Wisconsins and $5,25@5,50 for Minnesotas; winters, $5,00@5,50 for red and $5,25@5,50 for amber and white, $5,75@6,00; fancy, $6,75@6,87.

GROCERIES—There is a fair degree of activity, and our city trade is increasing; many of the city retailers since the startling of the mills are buying with more freedom and the wholesale trade are feeling better, although it is complained that the margin for profit continues small, the result of an active competition, especially for cash or prompt paper. Buyers, however, coffee, Sugar and Molasses continue firm, with an upward tendency, particularly Coffees.

SUGARS.	
Crushed	11⅜
Granulated	11⅜
Powdered	11⅜
Standard A	10½
N. O. Sugar	8¾@ 9¼

SPICES.	
Ground Ginger,	
10 lb cans	31
Ground Pepper,	
10 lb cans	28
Ground Cloves,	
10 lb cans	59
Ground Mustard,	
10 lb cans,	
Durham	35

COFFEES.	
Rio food	20 @21
Rio Prime	22 @23
Rio Fancy	24 @25
Common Rio, in lb package	20
Roasted loose	24
Roasted Java, in lb packages	40
Roasted Java, loose	32½

RICE.	
Rangoon ⅌ lb	7 @7½
Carolina ⅌ lb	7½@8

MOLASSES.	
Porto Rico	80@
Demarara	76@85

GRAIN—The offerings of Wheat continue very light, and with some inquiry the market is firmer, although prices remain as last quoted: $1,18@1,20 for Penna, and Ohio red and $1,22@1,23 for amber and white. The Oat market continues firm, with a limited supply, and the recent advance is maintained; only small sales at 39@40c; white, 37@38c. Corn is also very much reduced, but the demand is only moderate; sales of 1 car at 80. Shelled quotable at 80@82c for mixed and yellow. Rye is quiet and unchanged. Nothing doing in Barley.

Pork 22@22.50. Beef hams $18@22.50; smoked hams 15@16c. Whisky $1.11 @1.12. Cheese steady for western. Butter unchanged. Lard firm; western 15@15½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—Wheat active at $1.15 Flour steady at $4.60@5.00. Corn quiet at 73@75c. Oats firm at 68@70c. Rye quiet at $1.15. Barley dull at $1.50@2.00. Lard firm at 15¼c; sales of Pork 22@22.37½. Bulk meats: demand fair and market firm at 8¾, 11¼@12¾c. Bacon steady and in fair demand; sales at 9¾, 12¾@13¾c. Whisky: demand fair and market firmer at $1.12.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1,20@1,12. Corn quiet; western mixed at 77½c. Oats quiet and firm; western at 47½c. Rye firm and unchanged. Hay dull and unchanged. Pork steady at $22.00@23. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 8¼@8½c; clear rib 12¾@12¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 10c; clear rib 13¾c. Hams 15@15½c. Lard steady; refined 16½@16¾c. Butter: new fairly active; choice to extra fine 28@29c; good to prime 25@27c. Coffee dull and nominal. Petroleum dull at 24@24½c. Coffee strong and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1.10@1.10.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 20.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 white Michigan $1,22½; amber Michigan $1,19¼; seller April $1,20½; seller June $1,23; seller July $1,26; No 1 red $1,21@1,21¼; No 2 $1-1966@1,19¾; seller May $1,24½; seller June $1,29. Corn quiet and firm; rejected red $1,07. Oats steady and in moderate demand; unchanged. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 75@75¼c; seller May 75¼c; seller June 76¼c; low mixed 74¼@74¾c; no grade 74@74¼c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 20.—Cotton quiet at 15¾c. Flour quiet and firm; $4@4,25. Wheat firm; $1,00@1,10. Corn firm at 74@75c. Oats firm at 60@70c. Rye quiet at $1,20. Hay quiet and unchanged. Pork nominal at $22.75. Bulk meats 8½, 8¾, 13¼, 12@12¼c. Bacon 9¾, 12¾, 12½@13½c. Lard quiet; refined 13¼@13½c. Whisky $1,13.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 20.—Cotton and Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat at $1,30@1,31. Corn dull at 72@73½c. Oats dull at 62@63¼c. Rye firm at $1,06@1,08. Whisky firm at $1,12 Pork firm at $22.25. Dry salt meats firm at 8½, 12@12½c. Bacon firm at 9¼, 9½, 13, 13¼@13½c. Lard active at 15¾c. Our quotations are all for round lots.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, April 20.—Cotton quiet at 14@ 14½c. Flour quiet at $5,00@6,50. Wheat steady at $1,25. Corn steady at 70c. Oats steady at 50c. Rye steady; shoulders 10c; sides 13@13½c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders 9c; sides 12@12½c. Hams: sugar cured 14c, all packed. Whisky firm at $1,12.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 20.—Wheat weak and unchanged. Corn heavy and unchanged. Oats dull and unchanged. Petroleum firm; standard white in car lots 11¼c; Ohio State test 12¾c; small lots 1@2c higher. Receipts: wheat 700 bush; corn 700; oats 2,000.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No 1 Milwaukee $1,05¾; No 2 $1,01. Oats quiet; No 2 fresh in store 60c. Corn dull and weak; No 2 mixed in store 72c. Rye quiet, though, as a rule, holders have refused to press it on the market. Barley dull and lower; No 2 $1,16; No 3 $1,10.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, April 20.—Cotton quiet; buyers and sellers apart; nominally 15½@15¾c. Flour steady and unchanged. Corn: demand active and prices advanced. Oats dull at 37c. Bran steady at 80c. Hay steady at 85¾, 90, 13¼@13¾c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; extra $1,22@1,23¾; No 1 $1,-23@23¾; seller April $1,17. Corn firm at 75½c. Oats firm at 62c.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, April 20.—Flour steady at $3,75@6,25. Wheat steady; red $1,08@1,10; white $1,15@1,20. Corn steady; ear 69@70c. Oats steady at 60@63c. Rye quiet at 90c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, April 20.—Wheat quiet; No 1 Milwaukee Club $1,23. Corn unchanged at 87c. Barley quiet; Canada nominally at $1,35@1,37.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, April 20.—Cattle: receipts 2,178 head; total for the week 4,998; market opened yesterday active and closed weak; to-day market still frozen, so that farmers as a general thing have made little progress in getting in their Spring crops. We have had later and very conflicting reports from Winter Wheat sections of injury to the plant, but we are inclined to believe many of them are not well founded. It is doubtless true that much damage has been done, but it should be remembered that the area under Winter Wheat is greater by far than ever before; perhaps it would be safe to place the increase at three per cent. in the Western States, and two per cent. for the Atlantic States. A further injury to the plant the present month is not improbable, as the weather is very cold and unseasonable. The movement of Spring Wheat in the North west has been quite limited thus far this month, and nothing else will do so until the roads are hardened, and a determined effort will be made to control and dispose of it as they see fit. The stocks in Eastern Cities are reported as lighter than usual at this season of the year, and the movement to the Continent continues quite liberal. It is understood that there is very little speculative feeling in the interior packing points—the bulk of it having been transferred to the larger markets. The receipts from the country are moderate, while the shipments show quite a liberal movement. The stocks of winter-cured product have been reduced during the week, as packers have taken a portion of the shipments being of summer rendered.

The following table exhibits the aggregate stocks of provisions in pounds for the week ended as compiled from returns made by packers and wateh ousemen to the Secretary of the Pork Packers' Association:

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Shoulders	8,617,615	10,700,989
Sides	14,168,979	15,675,812
Total	59,239,294	50,612,838
Lard	17,223,680	23,361,900
Grand Total	76,462,974	73,378,798

Chicago Seed Market.

CHICAGO, April 19.—Trade in this market was centered chiefly in Hungarian and millet, which were active and firmer. There was no change noticeable in timothy; light sales were made at $2,95@3,10 for fair to good; fine shade $3,20@3,25. Flaxseed was dull at $1,06@1,75 for medium, and $1,75@1,85 for inmaculate. Flax nominal at $1,80@1,90 for fair to good crushing. Hungarian was in active demand and sales were made at $1,61,15 for common to fair; $1,20@1,25 for prime; $1,30@1,35 for choice; fancy were firmer. Sales ranged at $1,15@1,20 for poor, and $1,30@1,50 for fair to choice.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 20, 1875.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and nominal; No 1 spring $1,09@1,09; No 2 $1 spot; $1,01¾ seller May; $1,03¾ seller June; $1,04¾ seller July; No 3 96c; rejected 90c. Corn dull and unsettled; No 2 mixed 70¼@70¾c spot; 73½c bid seller May or June. Oats dull and nominal; No 2 59c spot; 60¼c bid seller May; 60¾c bid seller June. Rye dull, weak and advanced; No 1 $1,04. Barley dull and unsettled; No 2 cash nominal; $1,15 seller April; $1,10 seller May.

SEEDS—Timothy quiet and unchanged. Clover seed steady and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined; $21,75 spot or seller May; $22 seller June; $22,30 seller July. Lard: demand active and advanced; $15,02½@15,05 seller May; $15,82½@15,45 seller June; $16 seller July. Bulk meats: demand fair and market firm.

WHISKY—Firm at $1,12 bid.

On call board wheat was higher at $1,01¾ May; $1,03¾ June. Corn 1c higher. Oats unchanged. Pork $21,90 May; $22@22,50 June; $22,80 July. Lard 5c higher.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 20.—Flour in moderate demand; receipts 14,000 bbls; superfine western and State $4,75@4,85; common to good $5,00@5,25; good to choice $5,25@5,80; extra Ohio $5,05@5,80. White wheat extra $5,90@6,25; St. Louis $5,25@8,70, fine flour unchanged. Corn meal steady at $3,60@4,60. Wheat in good demand; receipts 49,000 bush; No 2 Milwaukee $1,19@1,21; ungraded Iowa and Minnesota spring $1,19@1,24; winter red western $1,24@1,28; amber $1,29@1,31; white $1,32@1,40. Rye quiet at $1@1,12. Barley dull and unchanged Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn in good demand; receipts 8,000 bush; mixed western 76@78c; yellow 80@83c. Oats firm; receipts 9,000 bush; mixed western 76@78c; white 76@79c. Hay firm at 70@75c. Coffee firm at 16¼@19½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8¾@9¼c; prime 9¾c. Molasses firm at 75c. Rice quiet and unchanged. Pe roleum quiet; refined 13¾@13¾c; crude 6¾@7c. Resin dull at $2,07½@2,12½. Turpentine dull at 37½@38c. Eggs firm at 18@18¾c. Pork quiet at $22,20@22,23. Beef fairly active at 10@10½c. Cut Meats quiet; pickled bellies, 12½@12¾c; shoulders, 12¼c; short 12½c. Lard excited; prime steam 15¾@15¾c; refined 16@16¼c. Cheese unchanged. Whisky quiet and firmer at $1,12@1,14½.

Foreign.

LONDON, April 20.—Tallow 44s 6d. Linseed oil 28s 9d. Refined petroleum 10½d; spirits 9d; crude 8½d. Sperm oil £92. Calcutta linseed dull and easier; middling upland 8d; Orleans 8½@8¾d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export and 3,200 bales American; receipts for the past three days 104,000 qrs, of which 100,000 were American. Corn 34s 9d. Pork 80s. Beef 90s. Beef and pork steady. Lard: American 60s; new c. s. 58s. Cheese: fine American 62s; medium American 41s 6d. Petroleum: refined 9¼d; spirits 8¾d.

LONDON, April 20.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its weekly review, says of wheat: The past week's large arrivals and in better condition, without the market being shaken, although heaviness yet remains. Some millers have given prices, but not sufficient to influence London quotations, which are are almost at the bottom.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 20.—Petroleum easy; 12¾@14c for refined; 9¾c for crude Clover seed in good demand at 12¾@13c for western. Timothy $2,80. Flax seed $1,90. Flour quiet and firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota $5@5,75; Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio do $5,25@6; high grades $6,50@ 7,80. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn: western yellow 80c. Oats in steady demand at 71@73c for white; 69@71c for mixed. Provisions steady. Mess Pork $22,50. Beef hams $18@22,50; smoked hams 15@16c. Whisky $1,11 @1,12. Cheese steady for western. Butter unchanged. Lard firm; western 16@16¼c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 20.—Cotton dull at 15¾c. Flour steady at $4,60@5,00. Wheat active at $1,15 @1,25. Corn quiet at 73@75c. Oats firm at 68 @70c. Rye quiet at $1,15. Barley dull at $1,50@2,00. Lard firm at 15¼c; sales of Pork 22@22.37½. Bulk meats: demand fair and market firmer at 8¾, 11¾@12¾c. Bacon steady and in fair demand; sales at 9¾, 12¾@13¾c. Whisky: demand fair and market firmer at $1,12.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1,20@1,12. Corn quiet; western mixed at 77½c. Oats quiet and firm; western at 47½c. Rye firm and unchanged. Hay dull and unchanged. Pork steady at $22.00@23. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 8¼@8½c; clear rib 12¾@12¾c. Bacon firm; shoulders 10c; clear rib 13¾c. Hams 15@15½c. Lard steady; refined 16½@16¾c. Butter: new fairly active; choice to extra fine 28@29c; good to prime 25@27c. Coffee dull and nominal. Petroleum dull at 24@24½c. Coffee strong and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1,10@1,10.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 20.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1 white Michigan $1,22½; amber Michigan $1,19¼; seller April $1,20½; seller June $1,23; seller July $1,26; No 1 red $1,21@1,21¼; No 2 $1-1966@1,19¾; seller May $1,24½; seller June $1,29. Corn quiet and firm; rejected red $1,07. Oats steady and in moderate demand; unchanged. Corn steady and in moderate demand; high mixed 75@75¼c; seller May 75¼c; seller June 76¼c; low mixed 74¼@74¾c; no grade 74@74¼c.

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LATEST NEWS.

NEW YORK.

Constitution for the Proposed Confederation of Presbyterian Churches.

NEW YORK, April 20, 1875.

Constitution for the Proposed Confederation of Presbyterian Churches.

The committee appointed to prepare a draft of a constitution for the confederation of the Presbyterian Churches, to be considered at a meeting in London on the 21st of July, submitted the same to a meeting to-day. The following draft was adopted:

It is agreed to form a Presbyterian Alliance, to meet in General Council from time to time, in order to manifest the oneness of the Churches and combine them in furthering the great ends for which the Church was instituted by her head, it being understood that the Presbyterian Churches in thus uniting do not mean to separate from other Churches which hold to Christ, but will be ready to join these in Christian fellowship and in promoting the cause of the Redeemer.

Article First. This alliance shall be called "Confederation of Reformed Churches holding to the Presbyterian System."

Second. The bond of Union is Christ and the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. Any Church can, by its Supreme Court, obtain admission to the Confederation on submitting its creed and being admitted by a vote of the General Council. The creed must be in conformity with the consensus of Reformed Churches.

Third. The Constitution Council shall consist of delegates appointed by the Churches joining the Confederation, the number from each Church being regulated by a plan sanctioned by the Council, and proceeding on the principle of the number of congregations in the churches, delegates from each church always consisting of an equal number of ministers and elders. The Council may, on the recommendation of the Committee on Overtures, choose associates not delegates, and invite them to sit, deliberate, &c.

Fourth. Powers. The Council, while it has power to determine what Presbyterian Churches shall be allowed to join in the confederation, shall not interfere with the internal order or discipline of any Church, but shall take up only such Evangelical subjects as have been committed to the Church by her great head. Topics may be brought before it by any Church which is a member of the Confederation or by members of the Council on being transmitted by the Committee on Overtures. Decisions and recommendations of the Council shall be transmitted to the Supreme Court of the several churches, and be entitled to receive respectful consideration.

Fifth. Objects. The Council shall seek to help all weak and struggling Churches to promote freedom of church action, to gather and disseminate information concerning the Church at large, to commend the Presbyterian system as combining simplicity, efficiency and adaptation to all times and conditions; shall entertain all subjects directly concerned with the work of Evangelization, as the following: The peace of Churches, distribution of mission work, combination of church energies, especially in reference to great cities and destitute districts, religious instruction for young, sanctification of the Sabbath, suppression of intemperance, and other agencies availing to promote Christian beneficence, the overthrow of infidelity and Romanism.

Sixth. Methods. The Council shall seek to guide and stimulate public sentiment by papers addressed, publishing and circulating information about the state of the Church and missions, and by the exposition of sound Scriptural principles and defence of the truth.

Seventh. Change of Constitution. The Constitution shall not be changed except on a motion made at one meeting of the Council, and carried by a two-thirds vote at the next meeting.

Anniversary Celebration.

Last evening the Women's Suffrage Society of New York celebrated the Concord and Lexington Centennial by reading an original poem and by addresses.

Tammany Sachem.

The election for a Sachem of the Tammany Society resulted in the complete triumph of Hon. John Kelly, the Democratic chieftain of the city. His ticket received 357 votes, while the opposition ticket, headed by Controller Andrew H. Green, got but five votes.

The Benefit for Dan Bryant's Family.

Committees have been appointed by members of the press and citizens to co-operate with the managers of the theatres and to ensure the success of the benefit performances, on the 29th inst., for the family of the late Dan Bryant.

Cardinal McCloskey's Beretta.

The *Catholic Review* announces that the ceremony of placing the red beretta on Cardinal McCloskey will take place in the Cathedral in this city on the 22d inst.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Sir Joseph Hawley, well known in connection with the British turf, is dead.

—The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State of Mississippi are in session in Vicksburg.

—J. E. Redfield, of Connecticut, has been appointed receiver of the Pine Bluff & Chicot and Mississippi, Ouachita & Red River railroads.

—The iron mills of Cleveland resumed operations on Tuesday. The puddlers who have been on a strike all winter returned at Pittsburgh prices.

—Jacob Byers, a cigar maker of Cleveland, committed suicide on Tuesday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. The cause of the act is unknown.

—Accounts from the country along the South Carolina coast represent great damage to sea island cotton and early fruits and vegetables by the recent frosts.

—All the east-bound passengers, mails and baggage that have been delayed at Rock Springs, on the Union Pacific Railroad, the past few days, started east on Tuesday.

—The Trion Factory in Chattanooga county, Ga., was burned on Saturday night. Loss $150,000; insurance $35,000. Three hundred and fifty workmen were thrown out of employment.

—The famous race horse Kentucky, owned by August Belmont, died at the Nursery Stud Farm, Babylon, Long Island. Kentucky was bred by John M. Clay in 1861 on the Ashland estate, Kentucky.

—The municipal election in Cairo Tuesday passed of quietly. Henry Winter was elected Mayor by about fifteen majority, and B. F. Blake as Treasurer. The candidates all ran independent of politics.

—The cold weather of the past few days has done great damage to fruit through Northern Ohio. Peaches are reported nearly all killed, and apples suffer considerably. Wheat is injured but slightly.

—The Chicago Adventists assembled last Monday night in a private way, and waited till nearly morning, with their white robes in readiness for the expected coming of Christ. They finally dispersed quietly.

—Reports from all parts of Kentucky say that there is great damage to fruit and tobacco plants by the unseasonable frost and snow of last week. Last season was a very bad one for tobacco growers in Kentucky, and much destitution has followed in consequence. Another bad season, which seems now probable, will greatly increase the suffering. Other crops, however, seem not to have been greatly injured.

—Attorney General Little, of Ohio, has filed an information in *quo-warranto* in the Supreme Court, and the Sheriffs of Fairfield and Hamilton counties were ordered to serve papers on Messrs. Howe and Chidlow, the Commissioners of the Reform Farm School, who refuse to turn over that institution to the new Commissioners appointed by Governor Allen, on the ground that the Governor had no authority to appoint Commissioners at this time.

THE ALLEGHENY RIOT.

Two of the Parties Receive Their Deserts.

The attention of Mayor Phillips last evening was called to the riot case in which Theodore Clark, Samuel Dilworth and John Quinn figured as defendants. It will be remembered that last Friday night a party of youths, overloaded with Benzine and belligerents to a high degree, raised a disturbance at a house of bad reputation in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, and subsequently manifested their bellicose disposition by kicking up a rumpus at the Good Will House, where they threatened and really attempted to reduce the proprietor to an uncomfortable state, accurately described as being "knocked into smithereens." The police interfered with the fulfillment of the design and arrested two of the party who now breathe the pure air and are growing fat on the succulent fodder furnished free to boarders at Claremont. The third above were subsequently arrested, an came into the magisterial presence last evening.

It was in evidence that Dilworth was the chief aggressor. He was credited with "busting in the door," as it was styled, and swinging a chair in close proximity to the head of the saloon keeper. Clark, it was sworn to, did not interfere in the fight in the saloon, but was on the opposite side of the street, at a point from whence three pound pebbles came thick and fast. Quinn, it was proven, was not around at all.

The Mayor accordingly discharged Quinn, assessed Clark $25, which he paid, and Dilworth $50, which was also forthcoming.

Bedding Plants, a full assortment, at E. H. BOCHMANN'S, 132 Smithfield street.

HOME NEWS.

Amusements To-Night.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—Fifth avenue.—"Leah, or the Forsaken," with Lucille Western as *Leah*.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATRE.—Penn avenue.—Zanfretta Pantomime Troupe, and other superior attractions.

"Sampled."

The *Christian Advocate* tells the story in this way: "Dr. Horner has a supply of the "fruit of the vine," manufactured at Vineland, New Jersey, which is supposed to be entirely free from anything of intoxicating quality. Shortly after it was advertised for sale, the United States Revenue officers were down on him as a vender of "wine." They wanted the tax. He demurred, and gave them a bottle to test, the understanding being that if it was not alcoholic they had no claims upon him. They have reported that the article is entirely innocent of the "evil spirit," and that he is at liberty to sell without paying a revenue tax."

Silk Robbery.

The silk store of Philip Graff, on Market street, near the Diamond, was robbed on Sunday night of between two and three hundred dollars worth of silks and laces. The manner in which the robbery was committed is not altogether clear to the proprietor or detectives. None of the doors appear to have been forced, and there are no indications of tools having been used any plunder than he did, but it seems he was satisfied with comparatively little. No one has been arrested yet, but it is hoped the publication of the fact of the robbery will not prove prejudicial to the interests of justice.

Strike at Wheeling.

The "feeders" at the Top Mill, Wheeling, are out on a strike. They have heretofore received one-half of the amount realized by the nailers from their machines, and struck for three-fifths. That everybody may understand the case, we will explain. Each nailer has four feeders, who cut on an average, each, eighteen kegs of 10-penny nails. The feeders therefore receive about $1.80 per day each, while the nailer has $7.56. The increase asked for would put up the price received by the feeders to 12½ cents per keg for 10-penny nails, and other sizes correspondingly.

The "feeders" from the Riverside Mills subsequently went out, and it is expected that those from the other two mills will go out to-day.

THE ARMENIA INSURANCE CO.

E. A. Curtiss Elected Secretary.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Armenia Insurance Company of this city, Mr. E. A. Curtiss was elected Secretary to fill the vacancy caused by the death of their late Secretay Mr. James L. Butler. Mr. Curtiss has long been connected with the Ætna Insurance Company as their Supervising Agent and adjuster in the West, and has during the past two years been similarly connected with the Armenia. Such experience will, we think, prove highly valuable to both the Company and their representatives.

THE HIGHWAYMEN BAGGED.

The Hearing in the Case of Ward and Swords.

Yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, a hearing was granted before Mayor Phillips to Alexander Swords; and "Cockey" Ward, the heroes of the road, who are charged with relieving Mr. R. G. Crawford of $160 cash and a silver watch. Mr. Crawford was on hand with his attorney; likewise the prisoners and their counsel; together with a goodly array of spectators. The evidence went to show that Mr. Crawford who is a farmer, hailing from Butler county, was riding along in his wagon on the Perrysville road, when he was met by the twain who asked to be allowed to ride with him. The request was complied with, and after they had proceeded a short distance the pair turned upon Mr. Crawford, and relieved him of his valuables.

After the evidence was heard, the Mayor committed the accused for trial in default of bail in the sum of $1,000 each.

Sword's gave evidence in a bandaged head, of the little melee in which he had been engaged the night before, when he attempted to make his escape.

THE BOND OF FRIENDSHIP CASE.

Further Testimony Offered Yesterday —The Defense Attempts to Prove that the Signature to the Bond is Not Genuine.

The celebrated bond of friendship case, in which Clark is plaintiff and Frew et al. defendants, occupied the attention of one branch of the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday, with Judge Stowe on the bench. The defense examined a number of witnesses, mainly for the purpose of attempting to prove that the signature to the bond was not that of Mr. McCully, but only an imitation. Nearly the entire day was taken up with this one point, and in speaking of the business customs of Mr. McCully during his life. An effort was also made to show that there was no special intimacy existing between Clark and McCully, and a number of witnesses testified upon this point.

The suit is attracting considerable attention, and will in all probability last during the remainder of the week. It is now predicted that the case will be carried to the Supreme Court, no matter which side is successful.

MORTALITY RECORD.

The Death Rate in Pittsburgh Last Week.

The number of deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday last, as reported by Dr. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, was fifty-three, distributed as follows:

CAUSES OF DEATH.—Alcoholism, 1; asthma, 1; catarrhal fever, 1; cholera, infantum, 1; cirrhosis of liver, 1; cerebro spinal fever, 1; consumption, 10; convulsions, 3; debility, 4; diarrhœa, 1; enteritis, chronic, 1; typhoid fever, 1; finger felon, 1; gastritis, acute, 1; gastritis, chronic, 1; heart, disease not specified, 1; heart, valvular disease, 1; hepatitis, 1; intestinal catarrh, 1; congestion of lungs, 3; meningitis, 1; old age, 2; premature birth, 1; pneumonitis, 4; small pox, 2; tabes mesenterica, 1; unknown, 1; whooping cough, 1. Total, 53.

COLOR.—White, males, 21; females, 28; colored, males, 2; females, 2; total, 53.

SOCIAL RELATIONS.—Married, 21; single, 31; widows, 1; total, 53.

AGE.—Under one year, 8; from 1 to 2 years, 10, from 2 to 5 years, 5; from 15 to 20 years, 2; from 20 to 30 years, 8; from 30 to 40 years, 5; from 40 to 50 years, 4, from 50 to 60 years, 2; from 60 to 70 years, 5; from 70 to 80 years, 2; from 80 to 90 years, 2. Total, 53.

SUICIDE.

Death of Mr. Jacob Hays, at Fairhaven, on the Castle Shannon Railroad.

Mr. Jacob Hays, father of Mr. A. C. Hays, ex-member of the Legislature, and of Milton Hays, Esq., President of the Castle Shannon Railroad Company, committed suicide about one o'clock yesterday afternoon at his residence at Fairhaven, on the Castle Shannon railroad. Deceased, who was about sixty-five years of age, had been for several months past subject to fits of mental aberration, supposed to have been superinduced by fear of financial trouble on account of having endorsed a note for $10,000. He was also afraid of starvation, it is said, and was not only troubled about his own welfare on that score, but his children also entered into his thoughts. He would occasionally send them money for the purpose, as he said, of keeping them from starving. Recognizing the condition of his mind, the family kept a close watch on all his movements, but yesterday he managed to elude their observation and slipped off. As soon as his absence was discovered search was commenced, and, after some time, it resulted in finding him in the carriage house suspended from a rope which was attached to the rafters. It was not known how long he had been hanging there, but when taken down life was wholly extinct. Mr. Hays was quite wealthy.

ACTIONS FOR DAMAGES.

Suits Instituted in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, Yesterday.

Bartle Wall, of East Liberty, through his counsel, Thomas J. Keenan, brought suit in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, yesterday, against James D. Hindman for damages in the sum of $500, for alleged false arrest and imprisonment. The plaintiff avers that about one o'clock on the morning of the second of the present month, the defendant followed him for some distance as he was on his way home; that after he got within his own gate, in consequence of words spoken by the defendant rushed in upon him and seized him and dragged him to the lock-up, where he was imprisoned four or five hours; that he was subsequently fined on a charge of drunkenness, preferred by said defendant,—all of which was without just cause, and in violation of law. A capias was issued.

A similar action was instituted in the same Court by Nicholas Mertas against Nicholas Welsh. The plaintiff sets forth that the defendant came into his house on the 13th inst., and arrested him on a charge of burglary. The plaintiff farther says he was locked up and after a hearing on the charge named, made by defendant, he was discharged. Damages are claimed, but the amount is not stated. A summons was issued.

Robert Black brought a like action against Robert Medell for malicious prosecution and false arrest. This suit grew out of the purchase of a cow from the defendant, as is alleged, the plaintiff claiming that he bought the animal for the sum of $50, paying at the time of the purchase, $15 in cash, and was to pay the balance from time to time. Subsequently an information was made by defendant in this case against the plaintiff for feloniously taking the cow and he was arrested and after a hearing before 'Squire Keil, of Indiana township, was discharged. A summons was issued.

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring term commences April 15. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D. for catalogue. MWF

PITTSBURGH VS. ALLEGHENY.

A Second Spelling Contest at the Academy of Music—Allegheny Again Wins the Laurels—An Interesting Contest —A Challenge Sent in Boston Last Night Over the Wires—The Presentations at the Close of the Exercises.

The second spelling match between Pittsburgh and Allegheny took place last night in the Academy of Music, a large attendance being present. Although arrangements had been made for carrying out the programme without delay, several of those who were to have been present, were not on hands and it became necessary to fill the vacancies by the appointment of other persons. The President Judge, Hon. F. R. Brunot, being absent, Hon. Wm. Little was selected to fill the important station.

This appointment was followed by that of Mr. William H. Barnes as one of the associate judges, in the place of Mayor Phillips, of Allegheny. Mr. George Monroe, the remaining judge, being present, this department was declared complete, and the selection of referees was next proceeded with. Prof. John Morrow and Rev. Dr. Scovel being absent, Revs. Gaily and Frazier supplied their places, and in connection with Prof. J. M. Conroy and H. H. McCormick, Esq., they acted the parts assigned them. Prof. Crane officiated as schoolmaster in the early part of the evening. While the arrangements were being completed, Miss Rose McCleary read "Kit Carson's Ride," which was loudly applauded. At the close of the reading, the sides took their places upon the platform, which were composed of the following persons from the two cities:

Pittsburgh.	*Allegheny.*
W. R. Ford,	Annie E. Frazier,
Alice J. Jackson,	Lizzie V. Brown,
E. M. Still,	Lucy Rogers,
M. A. Strattan,	Lizzie Barton,
L. P. Greves,	Jennette Colvin,
Ellen Black,	Lucinda Neely,
J. B. Flack,	Jennette Flannigan,
Heppie Hamilton,	Emma Thompson,
T. H. Douglass,	Katie Strasser,
Jennie Cuddy,	John B. Kennedy,
D. R. Brubaker,	W. S. Meek,
Mary L. Evans,	Edwin S. Craig,
John P. Scott,	Dr. R. H. Gilliford,
J. M. Harrison.	Wm. A. Meloney.

According to the printed programme, the first half hour was occupied in spelling without any one retiring who might miss a word. This completed, the President Judge announced that Pittsburgh had been the unfortunate contestants, having failed on half a dozen words, while Allegheny had gone through without a single break. The next thing in order was to prepare for the fray which was to follow, for it was announced that those who fell in battle would be compelled to retire. Prof. Monroe now acted as pedagogue, and made a very efficient one, too. The contest began, and several rounds were spelled before any one fell.

The following were the words as improperly spelled, by whom, and in the order missed: Asefoetic, Jennette Flannigan; precedure, Jennette Calvin; asperguate, Lizzie V. Brown; asperguire, D. R. Brubaker; atol, Mary L. Evans; avowle, J. M. Harrison; azem, John P. Scott; azzem, Emma Thompson; bagnett, John P. Kennedy; bagnette, Alice J. Jackson; bailli, W. S. Meek; basyle, Edwin S. Craig; basil, L. P. Graves; batrichoxagus, Dr. R. H. Gilliford; batrechoxagus, Ellen Black; becic, J. B. Flack; beckic, Annie E. Frazier; belunchampe, Heppie Hamilton; bellamph, Lizzie Rogers; binacel, F. H. Douglass; bleme, Katie Strausser; bleom, E. M. Still; bombicinous, Jennie Cuddy; bombecinus, Lizzie Barton; bonnebouche, W. R. Ford; bonebouche, Lucinda Neely.

This left only one standing on the Allegheny side, in the person of William A. Maloney, who was declared the victor of the evening. At this point the presentations were in order, and Mayor Wilson stepped forward and presented Mr. Maloney with a handsomely morocco-bound dictionary and followed this by delivering into the custody of Mr. W. R. Ford a copy of Webster's Unabridged, for which he called on one on the floor on the Pittsburgh side. Mr. D. R. Brubaker being the first gentlemen to hail, was made the recipient of a chrome entitled "If," and Mr. Douglass' short speeches were made by those receiving the presents, and the victor said in the course of his remarks that he attributed his success more to luck than anything else, as at the last, words were given out which carried everything before them. It had been previously stated that the winning side would challenge Boston to contest with them for the championship of the United States. At the close of the exercises it was publicly announced that a telegram would be forwarded to that city to meet in open conflict, last night. Arrangements had been made to intersperse the spelling exercises with music and select readings, but was dispensed with owing to the lateness of the hour when the match was ended. Taken as a whole, some of the most difficult words were successfully mastered, and it is only justice to say that nearly all who did fail went down on words other than English, which really was not a fair test of their knowledge of the language. Financially the affair was a success.

GROCERIES AND GOLD.

Over $2,000 Worth of Assorted Plunder Recovered by the Police. Arrest of the Supposed Plunderers.

The Seventeenth ward police recovered quite a large amount of stolen property on Monday night, and by their prompt action in the matter have brought credit upon themselves. The cause of the search which proved so rich in developments was the discovery of the robbery on Monday night, at a late hour, of the grocery store of George Carlisle, at 1081 Penn avenue. Two policemen found a robbery had been committed, and in searching for the thieves happened across officer Wright, who was asked if he had seen any suspicious looking characters about. He replied that he had not, but he at once commenced an investigation, and surmising that the thieves would naturally choose Liberty street, on account of it being less frequented than Penn avenue, he went to that thoroughfare and in the freshly fallen snow found the footprints of two persons. He followed them along Liberty street, through the old Iron City Park, Bloomfield, and until they stopped at a supposed vacant house at Friendship Grove, near Kingdom's old brick yard. He remained there for some time when the two men came out and went to the residence of Wm. Stewart, on Penn avenue, opposite the gate of St. Mary's cemetery. The officer followed them, and after they had entered the house he acquainted Lieutenant Irwin with his suspicions and with what he had seen. The latter detailed two men to guard the premises until he procured a search-warrant, after which a posse of police proceeded to Stewart's house and succeeded in arresting four of the inmates—Wm. Stewart, Jr., Wm. and John Stewart, his sons, and Wm. Savage, *alias* Stewart. There was another of the gang who managed to escape from a side door. Officer McAleese fired several shots at him, none of which, however, took effect, and he got away. After placing the prisoners in the Seventeenth ward police station the officers went to the old house at Friendship Grove and found several thousand dollars worth of goods of all kinds, consisting, however, chiefly of jewelry. The "swag" comprised chains, bracelets, finger and ear-rings, breastpins, charms, pencil-cases, studs, besides silver spoons, packages of penknives, boxes of cigars, hams, groceries, honey, jelly, and a variety of other articles. The groceries and cigars were recognized by Mr. Carlisle as having been stolen from him. The jewelry alone is estimated to be worth at least $2,000, but it is thought to have been stolen in some other city and sent here for disposal. All of it is now in possession of Chief McCandless. The Stewarts, it is said, formerly owned Carlisle's grocery store, which probably accounts for the ease with which they despoiled it. Informations against all the prisoners were lodged before Deputy Mayor Nichols yesterday morning, and the accused were committed for a hearing.

Since the above was written, the jewelry has been identified as that recently stolen from Troth's jewelry store, at Fayette City, up the Monongahela river. Information has been sent to the owner and he will probably arrive in the city to-day.

DRAWN FROM THE WHEEL.

List of Jurors Drawn Yesterday.

Sheriff Hare and the Jury Commissioners drew the following jurors, to serve at the time designated, yesterday:

GRAND JURORS.

First Monday, June.—Joseph Miller, wagon maker; John Straubaugh, basket maker; Anson Bidwell, carpenter; Peter McGovern, carpenter; John Brimer, blacksmith; John O'Donnell, hotel keeper; James Witherow, farmer; Peter Connell, manufacturer; Daniel Hughes, contractor; William Davidson, moulder; Jos. Ingram, manager; Thomas S. Ross, harness maker; John Logan, painter; David Beatty, farmer; Geo. Kuhn, gent.; P. F. Moss, machinist; Charles Jones, barber; James Atkinson, agent; Peter Weddell, blacksmith; William Alley, clerk; Samuel McClelland, farmer; Patrick Cunningham, grocer; John Pryor, carpenter; M. Sandy, grocer.

COMMON PLEAS NO. 2.

Third Monday, May.—Wm. Giles, clerk; Alex. M. Ross, carpenter; John Richmond, glass finisher; Wm. Taylor, laborer; Henry Wolf, merchant; Michael Anderson, clerk; Joseph Stewart, Jr., glass merchant; John M. Addy, plumber; Philip Jute, grocer; H. H. McClurg, druggist; John W. Driscoll, saloon keeper; John Dickson, farmer; Henry Rattleman, grocer; Timothy Donovan, laborer; Harry Hodlie, laborer; R. B. Beasy, machinist; Wilson Whitesell, farmer; Geo. W. Blashford, farmer; S. Ellison, Sr., shearer; Sam'l Sarver, blacksmith; Jas. Charles, pump maker; John A. Scott, grocer; Jos. Murver, miner; Samuel Emmett, farmer; Edward Jones, miner; Robert Campbell, miner; Robert McAdams, plasterer; David Evans, painter; George Stanford, laborer; George Lowden, gent; John C. Graham, carpenter; Josiah Bindley, clerk; Adam Trautman, grocer; M. M. Wilson, farmer; Jacob Miller, grocer; Henry Sheppard, brick dealer; J. W. Boyd, clerk; Michael Delamore, saloon keeper; Reuben Heister, bricklayer; Aaron McClintock, farmer; A. S. Rowland, clerk; Irwin Craig, farmer; John Carrick, machinist; Thomas Nelson, miner; Frank Martin, baker; Wm. Thompson, grocer; John A. Strouss, farmer; Wm. Black, farmer; James McMasters, gent; James Cauley, grocer; Jas. McClure, farmer; Martin Logan, contractor; James Phelan, merchant; James Montooth, gent; Alexander Belleck, farmer; David McBane, pump maker; Blansie Runch, hotel keeper; Jackson Duncan, clerk; A. C. Searight, insurance agent.

Roses, the best in the market, at E. H. BOCHMANN'S, 132 Smithfield street.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Retail merchants report trade improving.

····The text book war is becoming interesting and warm.

····Allegheny Councils will hold a meeting to-morrow night.

····People in Pittsburgh ought to be careful how they use the aqueus fluid, as the supply is not super-abundant.

····When is that Councilmanic spell in Allegheny to be held; or has the proposition been buried beyond the power of resurrection?

····The bootblacks are rebellious against "Old Prob," this last spell of weather broke up the amicable relations between them.

····The Wylie avenue water consumers, especially those who wash on Monday, put in a day of growling on Monday as they had no water.

····Some outbuildings on the property of Mr. Zug, at Oakland, were burned down yesterday afternoon. The loss is small and covered by insurance.

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····The Executive Committee of the Humane Society meets this afternoon in the Germania bank building. A full attendance of all the members is requested.

····A gentleman from Brady's Bend, on the Allegheny Valley railroad, who came to the city yesterday, reports that there were four inches of snow at that place in the morning.

····John Loomis was committed by Alderman McMasters yesterday to await a hearing on a charge of stoning a train on the Connellsville R. R. The prosecutor was J. F. Hetrick.

····Notice was given in Monday's GAZETTE of the voluntary assignment of Nicholas Snyder. N. Snyder & Co., boiler builders, wish it understood that it is not the Nicholas Snyder of their firm.

····Chief of Police McCandless has a pocket book which was found yesterday on Grant street. It contains no money, but incloses a number of papers and a withdrawal card from a Knight of Pythias Lodge.

····Tim Davis had a partial hearing before U. S. Commissioner McCandless yesterday on a charge of raising one dollar legal tender notes to five dollars. He was committed for a further hearing this afternoon.

····W. D. Porter, Esq., instituted proceedings in partition in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday, against Theodore Steinecke, the property being a lot in the Twenty-sixth ward, city. A summons was issued.

····The bids for the construction of five bridges in this county were opened by the County Commissioners and Controller yesterday. It will be some time before they will reach a final conclusion as there are a large number of bidders.

····A suit for assault and battery was instituted yesterday evening, at the Mayor's office, by Mollie Hartman, who alleges that Kate Smith drew a hot poker across her face, burning it very severely. A warrant was issued for the playful Kate.

····Very festive little blue-bird, which had become somewhat encouraged by the bright sunshine a few days ago, is now reported as occupying a perch on the "ragged edge of despair," with a congealed larynx, and without the inclination or the ability to let loose a single chirp.

····The Water Committee of Allegheny Councils held a meeting last night and ordered the Superintendent of the Water Works to advertise for proposals for two new steam drums, to take the place of the two now in use at the Water Works, as it is desirable to avoid a sensation in the way of a burst around that establishment.

····Yesterday Assistant Mechanical Engineer Schinneller finished the design for the stack at the new water works. It will be twenty-three feet high, and one hundred and seventeen feet above the stone work. It is octagonal in shape, thirteen feet eight inches in diameter at the base, and eight feet six inches at the top, which is surmounted by an iron cap.

····When Sylvester Lee got under the ice of two much exhilaration in the Fort Wayne Depot, last evening, he should have remembered that his hilarity was not thoroughly appreciated by the general public. A knowledge of this fact would have induced him to retire when so requested, and would have saved him $2, which he paid to Mayor Phillips for manifesting an obstreperous disposition.

····The proposition to enter into a contract with the Monongahela Water Company to lay pipes in the hill on the line of South Side and supply that district with water was discussed last night by the special committee of Councils to which the matter was referred. The Water Company will not lay the pipes unless they get the privilege of supplying the whole South Side with water for the next twenty years. The question as to the right of Councils to confer such a privilege was referred to the City Solicitor for an opinion, and the Committee adjourned.

····Between three and four o'clock yesterday morning, a house belonging to C. F. Bowersmith, occupied by Mrs. Mary Marshall, grocer, and Wm. Stultz, shoemaker, and located on Pearl street, Bloomfield, near Liberty avenue, was destroyed by fire. The loss is placed at $2,500, against which Marshall had on his stock of goods an insurance of $1,000, and Bowersmith $2,000 on his building. Had the supply of water been sufficient to meet the demands of the steamers, it is likely the damage would have been considerably less.

····The question of enacting a law requiring street peddlers to pay a license fee was before the Ordinance Committee at its meeting yesterday afternoon. A petition signed by a large number of business men, including many commission merchants, was presented by Councilman Kuhn, asking that such a license be imposed on peddlers in order that the petitioners might have protection. After debating the matter for a while the committee decided, before taking any action in the matter, to ascertain from the City Solicitor whether it has the power to oblige peddlers to take out license.

····Bids for the erection of the proposed bridge across the Monongahela river, from the Point to the South Side, were being received yesterday at the office of Joshua Rhodes, on Duquesne Way. The Board of Directors will meet to-day and award the contract. Among the bidders are the following: Jno. A. Roebling, of J. A. Roebling's Sons Bridge Wire Works, Trenton, N. J.; S. Robinson, Esq., of the Detroit Bridge Co.; Vice President Rust, of the American Bridge Co., Chicago; Flad & Piper, bridge builders, St. Louis, and Charles McDonald, bridge builder, of New York City.

PERSONAL.

**Dr. J. Ahl, the popular Councilman from the Tenth ward, is not the party concerned in a divorce suit now before a Master, to whom it was referred by the Court. The defendant in that case is Mr. Wm. A. Ahl, the druggist, whose place of business is at the corner of Wylie avenue and Fulton street.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Oliver Twist" was played again last night with the same cast of characters as on the preceding evening.

To-night "Leah, the Forsaken," will be produced. This drama is quite a favorite here, and being so well known it is unnecessary to refer to its high character.

Trimble's Varieties.

The patrons of this place of amusement are much pleased with the programme this week, the chief feature of which is the Zanfretta Pantomime troupe. The other artists, of whom there is quite a variety, are all good.

Presbytery of Allegheny.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

Having noticed in several of the city papers inaccurate reports of the action of our Presbytery, in regard to the *Sunday Leader*, please publish the following, which was nearly unanimously adopted by the Presbytery at its recent session in Allegheny:

"Newspapers are published and sold on the Sabbath, and alas! many members of the Church encourage this form of Sabbath desecration by purchasing and reading these papers on God's holy day; and whereas this carefully examine these "Sunday papers" will find that they are made a vehicle for the circulation of the boldest infidel teaching as to the observance of the Sabbath. Indeed, there is no other form of evil in our midst which we regard with more serious apprehension than the open and defiant disregard of the Sabbath. Here infidelity seems to boldly mastery, and yet, how precious is the promise of God with respect to the Sabbath if the Church is faithful. "If thou turn away thy foot from the Sabbath, from doing thy pleasure on My holy day; and call the Sabbath a delight, the holy of the Lord honorable; and shalt honor Him, not doing thine own ways, nor finding thine own pleasure, nor speaking thine own words."—Isa. 58, 13-14.

It might be proper to remark that this very emphatic rebuke of Sunday papers is copied from the minutes of the Synod of Erie, which held their session last September, at Mercer. It was the unanimous expression of the six Presbyteries assembled in that meeting of Synod. And the same Synod declared that "this form of evil, Sabbath desecration is second only, if not equal to that of intemperance."

As regards the case of the *Sunday Leader*, the Presbytery have instituted discipline in the usual mode, viz., by a committee of inquiry. This committee made a partial report to the Presbytery at its meeting on the 13th of this month, and were granted further time, until June, to prosecute their investigation. In all this matter, the Presbytery are simply acting agreeably to the solemn vows under which the members have come, in adopting the Presbyterian Confession of Faith. It would of course be premature to say what will be the final report of the Presbyterial committee in regard to that one of the editors of the *Sunday Leader*, who is a communicant in one of our churches. As the session of that Church to which this case primarily belongs, have taken no action to remove this great scandal, the Presbytery have felt constrained to take the matter in hand.

A MEMBER.

Whisky

for sale, in order to close out our stock on hand. Five and six year old Pure Rye Whisky, each barrel showing by government stamp, its age. Inquire of the distillers, Jos. S. Finch & Co., 189 to 195 First avenue.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

John L. Mills, retail grocer, Pittsburgh, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Referred to Register Harper.

Jacob Kurner, bankrupt, Erie county. Order made restraining John A. Zimmerly and V. Barron from interfering with the property of the debtor.

Concord Savings Bank, debtor, Butler county. Restraining order granted against W. Campbell, Jr., was dissolved.

Geo. B. Hill & Co., bankrupts, Pittsburgh. Creditors having chosen J. H. White, Esq., of this city, as assignee, the same was approved.

J. S. Haymaker, Esq., was, on motion of D. T. Patterson, duly admitted to practice in the U. S. Court.

Common Pleas Court No. 1.

(Before Judges Stowe and Collier.)

The case of Clark vs. Frew et al., reported yesterday, is still on trial.

The jury is out in the case of Brooke vs. Mueller, reported yesterday.

Alexander C. Lohr vs. John Newell; *sci. fa.* on a mechanics lien. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

McClintock et al. vs. Arnsthal et a.
Wallace vs. Carr.
Ward, assignee, vs. Patton, Jr.
Hutchinson vs. Williams et al.
Campbell et al. vs. Heilbroner.
McClure vs. Baum, Smith & Co.
Dorow vs. Brunton.
Kountz vs. Meanor.
Tobias vs. Bell et al.
Kountz vs. Boyer.
Allen vs. Miller.
Hazard Bowder Co. vs. Byers et al.
Stoughton et al. vs. Hutchinson et al.
McClurkan vs. Thompson et al.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

In the case of D. L. Patterson, for use of himself and others, vs. Ben Franklin Insurance Company, reported yesterday, a compulsory *non suit* was entered against plaintiffs yesterday morning.

In the case of Mills vs. Jamison, reported yesterday, the jury found for the defendant.

The case of Isaac Mills vs. John A. Jamison and Wm. Andrews, an action of ejectment, is on trial.

The case of John Thompson vs. Jacob Fell, an action to recover for an alleged malicious prosecution, is on trial.

Roby Patterson vs. Richard Long; action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for $145.75.

George A. Cochran vs. Sarah L. Sims and John L. Lambie, administrators of William H. Sims, deceased, and Ann Reed, owner; *sci. fa.* on a mechanics lien. On trial.

In the case of Isaac Mills vs. John A. Jamison, a motion was made for a new trial on the part of the defendants.

Trial List for To-day.

Gay vs. Hanlon et al.
McGinnis vs. Altvater.
McClanahan et al. vs. Blackburn.
Minor vs. Gildenfenny.
Marks vs. E. Edmunson et al.
Hoffer vs. Blaney et al.
Carroll et al. vs. Brothers.
Lauer vs. Thropp et al.
Wilson vs. Irwin et al.
Brown vs. Wormser et al.
Jackson et al. vs. Duncan et al.
Carnahan vs. Wylie.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

A *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of Wm. J. Simpson, indicted for acting as an auctioneer without a commission. P. McNamee was the prosecutor. It appeared to the Court that the defendant was acting as a clerk or salesman for R. Patterson, a duly commissioned auctioneer.

The jury in the case of Patrick Moran, indicted for larceny, being unable to agree, were discharged yesterday morning. Geo. Johnson was the prosecutor.

In the case of James McCague et al., indicted for assault and battery, on oath of Arthur Kearney, a *nolle pros.* was allowed.

W. H. Householder and Mary Householder, jointly indicted for assault and battery, and Margaret Alexander, indicted on a similar charge, are on trial. This action grew out of alleged cruel treatment to a little girl at Etna last winter, which has already been reported.

Samuel B. McCain was acquitted of a charge of arson, with intent to defraud certain insurance companies.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.	
J. Ha